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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS,
A. C. TRUE, DIRECTOR.

ANNUAL REPORT OF FARMERS' INSTITUTES, 1904.

BY

JOHN HAMILTON,
Farmers' Institute Specialist, Office of Experiment Stations.

[Reprint from Annual Report of the Office of Experiment Stations for
the year ended June 30, 1904.]



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The duties of the farmers' institute specialist during the year have been those of organizing the work of the office, of securing information as to the condition of the institute work in the United States and in foreign countries, and of rendering assistance to the several State directors and institute lecturers through correspondence, personal visits, and the sending out of agricultural literature.

A complete list of institute lecturers in the employ of the State directors was secured and published as Circular No. 51 of this Office, and later a revised edition of this circular corrected to June 1, 1904, was prepared and issued. Copies of this publication were sent to all of the directors of the agricultural experiment stations of the country with the request that they select from it and add to their mailing lists the names of such persons as are not already receiving their publications. This request was quite generally complied with and numerous expressions of appreciation have come from the lecturers to whom the bulletins have been sent. A similar request was made to the Division of Publications of this Department with equally satisfactory results.

Copies of the laws enacted by the several States, including those of the Province of Ontario, Canada, relating to farmers' institutes were collected and published as Bulletin No. 135 of this Office. Full statistical reports were sent in by the directors of institutes giving the condition of the work in the several States and Territories. These reports were collated and presented in a report by the institute specialist to the Director of the Office of Experiment Stations and printed in the annual report of the Office for 1903.

Acting upon a suggestion made by Mr. W. L. Amoss, director of farmers' institutes of Maryland, a room was secured and fitted up in the Agricultural Building at the St. Louis Exposition for use as a headquarters for farmers' institute workers. Through the courtesy of the chief in charge of the agricultural exhibit, room N, in the gallery of that building, was assigned for this purpose, and a custodian provided by the exposition authorities was placed in charge. A card register was provided for the enrollment of institute visitors, and a question box with suitable cards upon which to write the

queries was placed in the room for the use of any who may desire information respecting the institute work or that of the National Department of Agriculture. The cards are intended to be taken from the box from time to time and forwarded to the office in Washington for reply.

Arrangements have been completed with a number of scientific experts for the preparation of sets of photographs of 40 or 50 to each set from which to prepare lantern slides illustrative of important agricultural subjects. Each set of photographs is to be accompanied by a syllabus containing explanations of each slide and provided with full references to the literature of the subject. The author of each illustrated lecture has been requested to add an appendix to his syllabus in which there will be given such statistical data relating to the subject as may be useful, the purpose being to distribute the syllabi among members of the audience who may be specially interested, to be kept for future reference.

Correspondence has been opened with the representatives of foreign nations for the purpose of securing information respecting the methods in use in the older countries for the development of their agriculture. Data have also been received from the principal steam railway systems of the United States and Canada showing the extent to which they have cooperated in the farmers' institute work and in advancing the interests of agricultural people in the sections through which they run.

The institute specialist has visited during the year 23 States and 1 Territory for the purpose of attending conventions of agricultural representatives and has delivered before these conventions 29 addresses. He has been unable to attend all of the meetings for which invitations have been received, owing to conflicting dates and to the necessity for giving attention to correspondence and to the other duties of the office.

The year has been largely devoted to becoming acquainted with the conditions that exist in institute affairs throughout the country and to the study of these conditions, with a view to the solution of some of the problems that confront institute workers in the several States.

NATIONAL MEETING OF INSTITUTE WORKERS.

The annual meeting of the American Association of Farmers' Institute Workers, which usually occurs in the early part of the season, was deferred this year until the autumn. The meeting was held at St. Louis, October 18-20. One hundred persons registered as delegates, representing 24 States and 1 Territory, together with the District of Columbia and three Provinces of Canada. The pro-

ceedings were stenographically reported and will be printed as a bulletin of this Department.

The programme confined the speakers chiefly to the discussion of methods in institute work, to the purposes of the institute, and to its relation to other educational institutions.

The impressions left by the meeting, in comparing it with those of several years ago, are a realization of the great progress that has been made in institute efficiency in all of the States, and of assurance that much of this progress is due to the personal acquaintance and exchange of views among institute workers, made possible by the organization of the American Farmers' Institute Association. In discussing the future the conviction was general that the educational feature of the work should be magnified, that more should be done by the institute for the boys and girls out upon the farms, and for the development of the woman's institute idea.

A striking demonstration of what the institutes have accomplished was furnished in a statement respecting the work in Ontario, Canada, where the entire agriculture of the province has been revolutionized within a few years through institute instrumentality. A prominent representative of the province declared that the institute was the potent influence that had put life into Canadian agriculture, and as evidence of this the production and value of beef, bacon, and cheese had been raised in the past eight years in the Province of Ontario from \$31,000,000 to \$65,500,000, mainly through the information imparted at the farmers' institutes, which last year held 833 meetings, reaching 110,000 men and 10,000 women.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. C. Hardy, of Agricultural College, Miss.; vice-president, E. A. Burnett, of Lincoln, Nebr.; secretary-treasurer, G. C. Creelman, of Guelph, Ontario; executive committee, the president and the secretary-treasurer, ex officio; J. G. Lee, of Baton Rouge, La.; F. H. Hall, of Aurora, Ill.; L. A. Clinton, of Storrs, Conn.

PROGRESS OF THE INSTITUTES.

The progress of the farmers' institute work throughout the country during the past year was fully equal to that of the year which ended June 30, 1903. The reports of the State directors show that, while there has been an apparent falling off in the attendance, there has nevertheless been an increase in the number of institutes held, the amount of money appropriated, and in the number of teachers upon the State lecture force. The decrease in the number of persons reported in attendance may be accounted for partly by the unusual severity of the past winter and partly by the general adoption by the State

directors of the new method of estimating attendance recommended by the American Association of Farmers' Institute Workers.

Institutes were held in 46 States and Territories, with a total reported attendance of 841,698, as against 904,654 in 1903. The number of institutes was 3,306, an increase of 127 over the previous year. The total number of sessions, which is the proper unit of estimation, was 10,622. This is 1,062 more than were reported for 1903. Comparison of the aggregates in the reports of the two years does not show the true situation, from the fact that in 1903 some States reported the number of sessions that made no report in 1904, and likewise in 1904 States reported that had not sent in any report in 1903. A comparison of the data furnished by the States reporting for both years shows that in 1903 these States held 9,316 sessions of institutes, and that in 1904 they held 9,235 sessions, a loss in 1904 in the States compared of 81 sessions.

There seems to be a disposition to increase the number of one-day institutes and to correspondingly decrease the number of two-day meetings. The reports show that 1,755 one-day meetings were held during the year, 1,476 two-day, and 75 three-day meetings. Comparing these figures with those reported for the previous year there is shown a reduction of 165 in the number of two-day institutes and a gain of 396 in the one-day meetings.

The appropriations for institute purposes amounted last year to \$210,611.03, of which \$203,066.56 was expended. The State governments appropriated from their treasuries \$201,216.12 for institute purposes, and the agricultural colleges and agricultural experiment stations, together with private individuals, contributed \$11,394.91. The appropriations for the coming year, so far as reported, amount to \$223,164. If the States not reporting contribute the same amount as they gave last year the sum available for institute purposes for the coming season will aggregate \$230,489.71.

The amount actually available for institute work is considerably larger than these figures show, for the salaries of the directors in 26 States are not included, neither do they embrace, except in a few States, the cost of printing the 329,200 reports of institute proceedings, which was the number published and distributed last year. A conservative estimate of the amount that will be available for institute purposes next year, embracing with the money appropriated the two items just referred to, will reach in all probability \$240,000.

There is also a growing appreciation of the value of the instruction that is being given by the institute lecturers, and a firmer belief in the practicability of the methods that the institutes have adopted for conveying information to farmers. This is evidenced by the demands that come to the State directors for a much larger number of meetings than they are able to supply. The effort to meet this

demand no doubt accounts for the increased number of one-day institutes reported for the past year.

The expansion of the work, so far as increasing the number of days of institutes is concerned, will be very little, if any, greater than as additional funds are provided for institute support. The reports for the year ended June 30, 1904, show that the institutes are costing an average of about \$42 per day. This sum provides for the salaries and traveling expenses of the lecturers; the heating, lighting, janitor services, and rent of halls; the cost of printing, advertising, and postage, together with such other minor incidental expenses as are connected with the holding of institute meetings. This average is probably as low as will be possible, for in arriving at it States are included in which the lecture service is gratuitous so far as the salaries of the lecturers are concerned, and in which also the local committees provide for the hall rent and meet all other local expenses.

In making up the blank form for sending out to State directors for information respecting their work a number of questions were asked relating more particularly to the "methods" pursued in the different States in conducting the institutes. To some of the queries almost all of the directors replied, while to others comparatively few gave any information. The replies are of interest as showing what is being done and how many States are pursuing the same or similar methods.

The responses show that there have been no changes in the State laws in any of the States during the year. Nine hundred and fifty-three lecturers were reported as being on the State institute force. Of this number 361 are members of the faculties of the agricultural colleges or of the agricultural experiment station staffs, who contributed during the year 2,131 days of their time to giving institute instruction.

In order to ascertain the extent to which "local lecturers" are being employed in the institutes the following query was sent out: "How many local speakers addressed your institutes?" Forty replies were received. Five directors stated that none had been employed, 7 were unable to give the number, and 28 States reported an aggregate of 3,331 local lecturers, being an average of 119 to each State. Of the 28 States using local instructors 5 had in their employ 2,551, leaving 780 lecturers for the other 23 States.

There were 41 replies to the query, "What compensation do you allow your State lecturers?" Thirteen States replied that the lecturers are supplied by the agricultural colleges and experiment stations with no compensation except that which they receive from the colleges and stations for salaries as teachers in college or station work. Four States pay expenses only; one allows a compensation of from \$2 to \$4 per day and expenses; two pay \$4 and expenses; six pay

\$3 to \$5 per day and expenses; one, \$3 to \$8 per day and expenses; six, \$5 and expenses; one, \$5 to \$8 and expenses; one, \$10 and expenses; one, \$20 per week and expenses; one, \$15 to \$25 per week and expenses; one, \$10 to \$50 per week and expenses; one, \$25 to \$35 and expenses; one, \$25 to \$50 and expenses, and one \$200 per month.

To the question "How many lecturers do you supply to each institute?" 34 replied. One, that he furnished 1 lecturer; eight, 2 lecturers; five, 3 lecturers; one, 4 lecturers; one, 5 lecturers; five, 2 to 3 lecturers; one, 1 to 4 lecturers; two, 2 to 4 lecturers; two, 3 to 4 lecturers; one, 1 to 5 lecturers; one, 2 to 5 lecturers; two, 3 to 5 lecturers; one, 4 to 5 lecturers; one, 1 to 6 lecturers; one, 2 to 6 lecturers; one, 3 to 6 lecturers.

To the question "What proportion of the time of the institute is given to the State lecturers?" 29 replies were received. Nine gave all the time to the State lecturers; 5, one-half of the time; 1, one-third of the time; 3, two-thirds of the time, and 11 gave three-fourths of the time.

In reply to the question "Was any special topic assigned to be discussed in each institute last season?" 12 replied that such topics had been assigned and were discussed.

In reply to the question "Do you hold women's institutes?" 11 replied "yes" and 31 "no."

To the query "Do you have exhibits of agricultural implements and products at your institutes?" 9 replied that they have such exhibits, 20 that they have them occasionally, and 13 not at all.

Four States held institutes for boys, one holding 2 meetings, one holding 30 meetings, and one holding 72 meetings. One State director reports that he has his institute lecturers visit the public schools in the locality where an institute is held and deliver addresses to the children on agricultural topics.

To the question "Do you have county institute organizations?" 44 replies were received. Seventeen answered "yes," 21 "no," and 5, "a few." One reported that his State had formed senatorial district instead of county organizations.

Thirteen directors who replied to the question, "What is the best form of local or county institute organization?" agreed that some form of local organization was necessary—either farm clubs, county committees, or incorporated county institutes.

Out of the 46 States and Territories reporting "sources of income" for institute purposes it appears that the institutes in 28 States are provided for by appropriations made by the State governments, 10 are sustained by local subscriptions or from agricultural college and experiment station funds, and 8 receive appropri-

tions from both the State and the agricultural college and experiment station. An examination of the reports from all of the States and Territories shows that the 3,306 institutes held last year cost \$61.42 per institute, and that the 10,622 sessions cost an average of \$18.91 per session. There were 4,843 days of institutes in all. The reports which are comparable show that the institutes cost \$41.93 per day. Twenty-nine States and Territories report 329,200 copies of their institute proceedings as having been published and distributed during the year.

Forty-four directors replied to the question "By whom are the dates, places, and programmes of your institutes arranged?" In 24 States the State directors complete all of the arrangements and in 10 the work is by joint conference between the State directors and the local committees. In 4 States the arrangements are by the local officers, and in 6 by committees of the agricultural colleges and experiment stations or by special institute boards.

To the question "Do you hold a round-up institute?" 16 reported that they do, 26 that they do not. Fourteen of the 16 reporting gave the number of sessions at the round-up institutes as 102, and 13 that reported attendance gave it at 12,298.

Twenty-two States reporting upon "New features of their work introduced during the year" make the following replies: Have introduced shorter talks; more discussion; the practical advantages of centralized schools; discussion of industries of importance to each locality; organized institutes in circuits; have provided for road lectures and road demonstration work; open air or basket institutes; special children's sessions; normal institute meetings for the instruction of lecturers; corn contests for boys under 18; forest management; correspondence and reading courses; have united all agricultural societies of the State in institute work; introduced lady speakers; sent out demonstration car or traveling institute; organized a woman's department of farmers' institutes; introduced demonstrations in cooking and food preparation; taken up industrial work for girls through the medium of women's clubs; have institute lecturers visit the public schools and give addresses upon agricultural topics.

NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTES.

As a result of personal observation and of information received from other sources, there seem to be at least three directions in which improvement of the institutes is greatly needed. There is need (1) for better organization of the work in the several States, (2) for more money for institute purposes, and (3) for an increased number of efficient workers. There are also minor embarrassments that retard

the work, due to local conditions peculiar to each State, but in most instances these would be readily overcome if the three great needs referred to were adequately met.

If the farmers' institutes of any State are to become efficient features of its educational system, the first quality that they must possess is that of permanency. They ought to be so organized as not to be dependent for their existence or efficiency upon the capability or life of a single individual. The organization and government should be upon lines similar to the organization and government of other public institutions that have lived and prospered notwithstanding the vicissitudes of time and the loss of leaders. It must be an organization with its purposes recorded and the means for the accomplishment of these purposes clearly and definitely known, not in a general way and by one man only, but in detail and by many.

The form most approved is that of a strong, local, permanent organization in every institute district, with fully and clearly defined duties and powers, the whole system to be subject to the oversight and limited control of a central State authority whose duties and powers are prescribed by law.

An examination of the laws controlling institutes in the several States, and of the practice in States in which no legislation has yet been had, shows how far short most have come of this ideal. This condition is explained and excused by the fact that, so long as the institutes were in their formative and experimental stage and their value not generally known, it was important and unavoidable that a variety of methods should be tried in order to discover whether they had any right to exist. But now that their usefulness is conceded and their perpetuity and development are desired, the question of form of organization best adapted for carrying out their purposes becomes of great importance and ought to be seriously considered by those having the institutes in charge.

The second great general need of the institute movement is more money with which to carry on the work.

Reference has already been made to the expansion of this movement, and to the fact that this is limited by the money at the disposal of the directors. The need, however, for additional money is felt in some of the States much more than in others. In eight States and Territories no appropriation is made by the legislatures for institute purposes, and the work is dependent for support upon the amount contributed by the agricultural colleges or experiment stations, supplemented by individual subscriptions. In nine other States and Territories the appropriations by the legislatures were \$1,000 or less, and in eight other States the appropriations by the legislatures were from \$1,200 to \$2,000 per year. The twenty-five States and

Territories just referred to have a total population of 25,000,000, of whom 10,000,000 are engaged in agriculture. These States appropriated last year altogether only \$20,344 for farmers' institutes, which is less than two mills to each rural inhabitant per year, while a single other State, with an agricultural population of only a little more than 1,000,000 (1,077,661), appropriated \$21,500 for the same period. It is manifest that before the institutes in these twenty-five States can be extended or greatly improved their legislatures will have to grant them increased support.

One of the first duties of the institute workers, therefore, in these States, as well as in others in which inadequate appropriations are made for institute support, is to see that the subject is brought to the attention of the lawmaking bodies in such a way as to secure a proper recognition for this work.

The third important general need of the institutes is an adequate supply of competent lecturers. Most of the teachers ought to be acquainted with the science as well as with the practice of agriculture. The agricultural colleges can not, under present conditions, meet the demand for trained institute lecturers, and special means must therefore be employed to discover other men and women and give them the training and information which they need to equip them for lecture work.

NORMAL SCHOOLS FOR INSTITUTE WORKERS.

Each year makes more apparent the need of some system for instructing the institute workers. Agricultural science is advancing so rapidly that unless those who are to give instruction in agriculture at the institutes devote a considerable part of their time to study and reading they will soon become unfit for their work as instructors. The men whose professional duties require them to keep abreast of scientific research, such as the members of the agricultural faculties in the land-grant colleges and those who are on the agricultural experiment station staffs, are specially well situated in this respect and have less need for meeting as normal scholars in agricultural study; but the lecturer out of college and not identified with the experiment station work is liable to fall behind in his knowledge of the new discoveries that are continually being made, and unless he has some proper opportunity for becoming informed will soon cease to be a competent or safe teacher.

Thus far the State directors of institutes have depended upon the agricultural colleges and experiment stations for their supply of scientific teachers, and upon practical farmers for the discussion of methods in farm management. The work, however, has expanded so

rapidly as to make it impossible for the colleges to supply the number of men required, and accordingly some of the States are making an effort to increase the efficiency of their lay institute workers by bringing them together as a normal class for purposes of instruction, the sessions continuing from one to two weeks. Such a class of institute workers was held last year in New York—one week at the Geneva Agricultural Experiment Station and one at the Cornell University. Other States are planning for the establishing of similar classes.

The fact is now recognized that bulletins or printed documents sent out to the lecturers, although they are helpful, can not take the place of systematic instruction given through oral teaching. It is possible by means of capable teachers to treat of methods and present what is known upon a particular subject in a way much more effective than can be accomplished by the use of the printed page. The living teacher has opportunity to accompany the facts that he presents with illustrations and explanations that fix them in the minds of his hearers and enable them to more clearly comprehend the truths taught, so that they in turn will be better able to impart them to others.

Precisely how this normal instruction ought to be given and what form of organization will best serve the purpose are not yet clear. Experiments made thus far bring out several practical difficulties in the way of organizing normal schools for institute instruction by any single State.

The first is that the institute lecture force in most of the States is comparatively small. Because of this and by reason of the limited number of instructors available at any one institution, it is almost impossible to so divide the lecture force into classes of sufficient number that the instruction given may be suited to the peculiar needs of the several lecturers in the line of their specialties. Unless this can be done each student is obliged to attend all of the lectures, whether or not the subject is one upon which he desires information, and thus during the entire course he may have but one or two lectures on his specialty.

The second difficulty is that the agricultural colleges and experiment stations are not as yet sufficiently equipped in their teaching force of experts to do more than cover a quite limited range of topics. Some institutions make a specialty of a single phase of agriculture, as animal husbandry, forestry, irrigation, plant breeding, soil physics, or other branch of agriculture, and are not prepared to give instruction in the particular subjects which the institute lecturer desires to teach.

The third difficulty is that no one institution can afford to give the use of its teaching force for the length of time needed to make a course effective. A four or six weeks' term is an impossibility for any agri-

cultural college or experiment station, and yet this is not too long for a class of institute lecturers to devote to the study of their several specialties. One week is about as much as any institution can contribute annually outside of its regular work, and this is too short a period for the proper treatment of the subjects that need to be considered.

For the present, and until the colleges have been greatly strengthened and until the institute force has been greatly enlarged, it would seem to be necessary for several States to unite in a normal school to be held at different institutions each year, to be equipped with a teaching force contributed by each. This would overcome the difficulties mentioned and make it possible to classify the students and thus enable them to devote their time to subjects that more nearly relate to their several specialties. No one institution would be seriously embarrassed by the loss of the number of its teaching force which it would be called upon to furnish. The additional number of subjects that could be offered in such a school would give character to the meeting and beget enthusiasm in teachers and scholars that would do much to popularize it and give it standing among educational institutions.

An essential feature of a school that is to train institute lecturers is that it shall be in contact with field demonstrations or experiments in agriculture that are being conducted along scientific lines. By changing the location of the normal school each year to a different institution the students would have the advantage of contact with a wide range of experiment work and thus be far better equipped for giving instruction than would be possible if they had only visited a single institution. The expenses of the students would be but slightly increased over that required to attend a State school, and the acquaintance with fellow-workers and college experts thus formed would be much more extended and be of lasting benefit. States might be grouped whose agricultural interests are most similar, as, for instance, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Ohio. These six States represent an aggregate institute force of 226 lecturers. Thirty-three of these lecturers are connected with the experiment stations of their several States or with the faculties of their agricultural colleges, leaving 193 who would be likely to be in attendance at a school formed by the union of the six States designated.

It is reasonable to expect that others also, knowing of the normal school of instruction provided and of its high character, would be attracted in perhaps considerable numbers and thus add to the classes that would annually assemble.

Suitable courses of study for such a school could be prepared by the deans of the agricultural faculties of the several colleges and by the

directors of the experiment stations of the States interested, assisted by the State directors of institutes for these States. These representatives could also select the teaching force or faculty of the normal school each year and make requests to the respective institutions for the assignment of the persons selected, each institution to be expected to meet at least partially the expenses of its representatives and instructors. A moderate matriculation fee could be charged to students; that would provide a fund for such incidental expenses as it might be found necessary to incur. The courses of study should be constructed to require at least two terms for completion, and a certificate might be given to those who satisfactorily complete any one or more of the courses offered. A portion of each day during the course ought to be devoted to practicum work. The inauguration of such a movement could quite appropriately be committed to the Association of Colleges and Experiment Stations, and the plan be submitted to the American Association of Farmers' Institute Workers for approval.

DEPARTMENT AID TO INSTITUTES.

The National Government, by establishing the office of farmers' institute specialist in the Department of Agriculture, has recognized the fact that the States have need of assistance in their institute work, and that the Government is under obligation to furnish at least some aid in this direction. How far it should go in supplying assistance, and the exact form which the assistance should assume, have not yet been determined.

As has been stated, this Department has collected information respecting the institute system as it is conducted in the various States and Territories; has secured and had printed the names and addresses of the State directors of institutes and of the institute lecturers; has compiled and published the laws governing institutes in the States and Territories; has visited, through its institute specialist, a large number of the States in order that personal inspection of their systems might be made; has opened correspondence with agricultural experts in foreign countries with a view of becoming acquainted with their systems; has collected data showing the condition of the institutes throughout the United States and Canada; has had experts at work in the preparation of illustrative material for the use of the lecturers, and has made an effort to secure additional appropriation from Congress for the extension of the institute work; has sent out publications to institute teachers, and has also interested in this the experiment stations of the country; has prepared and published reports on the institute work; in short, has discovered the situation in institute affairs, and from the information that has been secured is now ready to act understandingly in an effort to be of wider service.

The Department has discovered that the paramount needs are for better organization of the work in the several States; for more money for institute support, or what is the equivalent, for more institutes, and that there should be some way discovered for increasing the lecture force by providing for the discovery and educating of capable men and women to take up this work.

What can the Department now do other than that which it has already accomplished? It can continue to collect statistics year after year. It can continue to send out its publications to institute lecturers, and to urge the experiment stations to join in this service. It can correspond with institute people and give advice in institute affairs. The specialist can continue to attend a limited number of meetings of farmers and deliver addresses. The Department can continue to keep advised with regard to work similar to ours as conducted by foreign countries. It can follow this routine for years to come and be of service to the agriculture of the country, and it can do this with its present force of an institute specialist and a stenographer.

Important as this work is, it has not been regarded as being the end, but rather as preparing the way for undertaking the much larger and more important work that lies ahead.

Last year, in reply to the query as to what the Department can do to assist in making the State institute work more effective, 16 directors out of a total of 23 replied, asking for a supply of competent teachers. If the judgment of these directors, each of whom has made careful study of the institute question, is correct, then we have a sphere of work opened up that as yet has been practically untouched by this Department and in which there is room for the utmost that the Department can do for all time to come.

A corps of field men in institute work is now a necessity if the Department is to take its proper place in the school of agricultural instruction which the institute represents. The establishing of such a corps of agricultural workers, whose entire time could be devoted to institute work, would not only meet the demands of the States for assistance, but would also bring the Department in a personal and helpful way into direct contact with agricultural people all over the country and increase its value to farming people many-fold.

This Department has a large number of agricultural experts in its employ. A letter recently sent out to the chiefs of the several bureaus and divisions of the Department, calling attention to the need for assistance in the institute field, and requesting the names and addresses of those who could at times be spared for this work revealed the fact that almost all are so occupied with their regular duties as to be practically unavailable for institute service. It is clear, therefore, that if assistance of the kind desired by the State

directors is to be furnished and at times when needed, men will have to be secured who will be free from other duties and who can be sent out whenever and wherever their services may be required.

There is special reason for the organization of such a body of men in the fact that it is clear there is needed a more effective means for the dissemination of the agricultural information which the Department is securing.

Agricultural literature is being issued annually by the Department by millions of copies, notwithstanding which millions of farmers are uninformed and are never reached. Since 1888 this Department has had prepared 5,771 separate publications relating to agriculture, most of them of great value to farmers. Of these there were printed and distributed during that period 82,735,580 copies. Tests made in farmers' institute meetings reveal the fact that very many farmers do not read these publications in such a way as to be able to avail themselves of the information which they contain, or even to become aware of the scope of the work which the Department has undertaken for the benefit of agriculture or of the great value of the discoveries which it has made. The great need now is not for more literature so much as for men to take the information that exists and disseminate it among farmers—for the living teacher.

A well-equipped lecture force would call attention to what is being done in the interests of agriculture throughout the world, and particularly would keep farmers informed as to the latest and most practical truths which this Department and the agricultural experiment stations are demonstrating to be of value. They could lecture before farmers' institutes, granges, farm clubs, agricultural societies, farm associations, and kindred organizations, and in the intervals between the meetings go out upon the farms and into the creameries and factories and demonstrate in a practical way that which they teach in the institute meetings or lecture halls. The fact that almost every European country employs a force of men who give instruction in agriculture in their public schools and lecture before societies of farmers upon agricultural topics is ample proof, if any were needed, of the value, importance, and practicability of this kind of work.

THE STATE REPORTS.

In endeavoring to show the condition of the institute work in the several States it has seemed best to adhere to the method of reporting each State or Territory separately, giving somewhat in detail the character of its institute organization, the work done during the year, and calling attention to such special features as seem to distinguish its institutes from those in other States.

The reports are worthy of careful study and comparison by institute workers. They show how diverse are the methods pursued and

how the cost of conducting the institutes in different States varies between wide extremes. There is unquestionably need for the serious consideration and discussion of the institute problem, that there may be a general agreement as to what its organization and equipment should be in order to most economically and efficiently fulfill its mission.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES IN THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES.

ALABAMA.

Population, 1,828,697. Total number of homes, 374,765. Number of farm homes, 217,461. Per cent of farm homes, 58. Approximate population in farm homes, 1,060,644.

Director of institutes.—C. A. Cary, Veterinarian Alabama Polytechnic Institute and Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn.

The farmers' institute work in Alabama is under the direction of the board of trustees of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute and of the agricultural experiment station. There is no State law regulating or controlling the work. Last year there was appropriated by the college \$600 for institute expenses. Twenty-four institutes were held, consisting of 49 sessions, with a total attendance of 3,639. Nine lecturers were employed by the State director for institute service.

The director of institutes is appointed for the period of one year by the board of trustees of the Polytechnic Institute and the agricultural experiment station. Seven members of the college and station staffs participated in the institute work. There are no permanent local institute organizations. The director arranges the programmes, attends to the advertising, and fixes the dates and places for the institutes. The sum of \$600 has been appropriated for institute work for the season ending June 30, 1905.

No report of institute proceedings is printed. A six to ten day round-up or convention of institute workers is held annually at the college. At the convention last year there were 130 persons in attendance. Forty-two lectures were delivered, accompanied by 10 demonstrations, lasting from two to three hours each. The institute meetings are not limited to any particular season, but are distributed throughout the year.

ALABAMA INSTITUTES FOR COLORED PEOPLE.

Director of institutes.—G. W. Carver, director Department of Agriculture and Experiment Station, Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee.

Farmers' institutes for colored people have been organized under the direction of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. The expenses of the institutes are met by the localities in which they are

held. Meetings are advertised by circulars, personal letters, and through the agency of the various pulpits of the surrounding country. The formation of local organizations to meet once each month is encouraged. The lecture service is performed chiefly by the members of the teaching force of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. One hundred and thirty-nine institute meetings were held last year, with an average attendance of 65.

ALASKA.

Population, 63,592. Total number of homes, 13,450. Number of farm homes, 27. Per cent of farm homes, 0.2. Approximate population of farm homes, 127.

Farmers' institutes have not yet been organized in Alaska, but Prof. C. C. Georgeson, the special agent in charge of the experiment station at Sitka, as he visits the various districts takes advantage of the opportunity to give advice as to more advanced methods that might be employed in improving the agriculture of the several localities.

ARIZONA.

Population, 122,931. Total number of homes, 29,875. Number of farm homes, 7,391. Per cent of farm homes, 24.7. Approximate population in farm homes, 30,362.

Director of institutes.—R. H. Forbes, Director Agricultural Experiment Station, Tucson.

The legislative assembly of Arizona in 1903 passed an act providing for "the establishment of farmers' institutes and short courses of instruction throughout the Territory." For this purpose the sum of \$2,700 was appropriated. The law places the control of the institutes in the hands of the board of regents of the university. The institute work for the past year consisted of three weeks of lectures at Thatcher Academy, Thatcher, Ariz., on subjects relating to soils, irrigation, alkali, pruning of fruit trees, plant lice, plant diseases, dairying, and feeding. The lectures were by 2 members of the station staff, averaging 2 hours a day for 14 days in all. There was an average attendance of about 40 at each meeting.

ARKANSAS.

Population, 1,311,564. Total number of homes, 265,238. Number of farm homes, 176,017. Per cent of farm homes, 66.4. Approximate population in farm homes, 870,878.

Arkansas has no farmers' institute legislation. An attempt was made at the last session of the legislature to secure an appropriation for institute purposes. The bill, however, failed by a very narrow margin. The effort to secure an appropriation will be renewed at the coming session of the legislature.

CALIFORNIA.

Population, 1,485,053. Total number of homes, 341,781. Number of farm homes, 71,119. Per cent of farm homes, 20.8. Approximate population in farm homes, 308,891.

Superintendent of institutes.—E. J. Wickson, Professor of Agricultural Practice, University of California, Berkeley.

The institute work in California is under the general direction of the superintendent of farmers' institutes, assisted by two conductors, one having the central and northern portions of the State and the other having charge of the institute work in the southern section.

The legislature of 1903 authorized the board of regents of the University of California to hold farmers' institutes under such rules and regulations as they may deem proper and at such times and places as they may direct. The law directs that the "course of instruction at such institutes shall be so arranged as to present to those in attendance the results of the most recent investigations in theoretical and practical agriculture." The sum of \$12,000 was appropriated for institute work for the next two fiscal years.

During the last year institutes were held in 41 out of the 57 counties. Owing to local climatic conditions and corresponding leisure seasons in various parts of the State, institutes are held every month in the year. There were 113 institutes in all, composed of 380 sessions. The total attendance was 43,680. The cost of the institutes for the year was \$7,234. The university contributed \$1,234 of this amount, and \$6,000 was received from the State appropriation. Twelve thousand five hundred copies of the proceedings were printed and distributed to persons on the regular mailing list of the agricultural experiment station. There were 25 lecturers employed by the State director, 10 of whom were members of the agricultural college and experiment station staffs. The college and station contributed 340 days of lecture service. The arranging of dates, places, and the preparation of programmes for institutes are in the hands of the superintendent.

The superintendent provides two lecturers for each one-day institute and three lecturers for each institute continued two days or more. There are no special or permanent local organizations in the several counties, but a local committee appointed by the last institute takes charge, under the general direction of the State superintendent, of the work of preparation for future meetings. Correspondence courses in agricultural science in its various branches have been added to the institute activities, and the superintendent reports that these courses are being well received.

COLORADO.

Population, 539,700. Total number of homes, 127,459. Number of farm homes, 24,745. Per cent of farm homes, 19.4. Approximate population in farm homes, 104,701.

Director of institutes.—A. M. Hawley, Secretary State Board of Agriculture, Fort Collins.

There are no specific laws in this State in regard to farmers' institutes. The only law that relates to them is the one in regard to the duties of the State board of agriculture where under the "duties of secretary" the act directs that "he shall encourage the formation of agricultural societies throughout the State." The funds with which to carry on the work have been contributed by the State agricultural college. The total expenses last year were \$517. Fifteen institutes were held, made up of 36 sessions, and the total attendance was 1,660. The lecture force was provided from the staffs of the agricultural college and experiment station. Twelve persons were sent out on this service, contributing, in the aggregate, 48 days of time. There has been no arrangement made for the publication of the proceedings.

CONNECTICUT.

Population, 908,420. Total number of homes, 203,424. Number of farm homes, 26,609. Per cent of farm homes, 13.1. Approximate population in farm homes, 119,003.

Superintendents of institutes.—James F. Brown, Secretary State Board of Agriculture, North Stonington; J. B. Noble, Secretary Connecticut Dairymen's Association, Hartford; H. C. C. Miles, Secretary Connecticut Pomological Society, Milford.

Connecticut has no special law regulating the holding of farmers' institutes. The State board of agriculture, the Connecticut Dairymen's Association, and the Pomological Society are each carrying on institute work in the State. These different organizations receive money from the State for the benefit of agriculture in general; the Dairymen's Association for the dairy interests, the Pomological Society for the interests of fruit growing. The methods used by these different organizations in carrying on their work and disseminating information are entirely in their own discretion. Each has an institute committee appointed to have charge of the institute work. The board of agriculture requires that localities applying for institutes shall "furnish a suitable hall, provide local transportation for speakers and visitors, music, if desired, and entertain by collation or otherwise unless there are convenient hotel accommodations." The board pays for printing, traveling expenses, and services of speakers.

During the past year there has been cooperation between the three societies and the institutes were held in common, instead of separately

as heretofore. A general round-up or annual meeting of the institute workers is held each year, lasting from two to three days.

Eighteen institutes were held during the year, made up of 36 sessions, and attended by about 2,500 persons. There are 29 lecturers upon the institute force of the State. Twelve of these were furnished by the State agricultural college. The total expense of the institutes for the past year is given at about \$200. Reports of the proceedings of the institutes are published. There are no specific local organizations for conducting institutes, but the superintendents depend upon the local granges and farm clubs for cooperation.

DELAWARE.

Population, 184,735. Total number of homes, 39,446. Number of farm homes, 9,677. Per cent of farm homes, 24.5. Approximate population in farm homes, 45,260.

Director of institutes.—Wesley Webb, Dover.

The legislature of the State of Delaware in 1903 amended the law respecting farmers' institutes, which formerly permitted a separate institute director for each of the three counties, by providing "that the State board of agriculture may appoint a director of farmers' institutes for the State to cooperate with the farmers' institutes of the several counties." The sum of \$600 is annually appropriated for institute purposes and is apportioned equally among the three counties. The salary of the superintendent is provided for outside of this amount. The law provides that the failure of any county to hold an institute in any year shall forfeit its appropriation. The objects of the institutes, as declared by the law, shall be "the discussion, orally or by written essays or papers, of agricultural and kindred questions and for the dissemination of agricultural knowledge among the farmers of the State."

Eighteen institutes were held during the past season, made up of 42 sessions and attended by 3,436 persons. Fourteen lecturers were on the State force. Two of these were furnished by the agricultural college and the experiment station, contributing 18 days of time to the institute work. The total expense amounted to \$750. The director of institutes is also secretary of the State board of agriculture.

Local institute organizations are provided for by an act of the legislature, which requires that there shall be a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and an executive committee for each county organization, and that these officers shall receive no compensation and are to hold their office for one year. The superintendent states that it is expected that the next legislature will authorize the printing of 5,000 copies of the report of the State board of agriculture, and that this report will include the proceedings of the farmers' institutes.

FLORIDA.

Population, 528,542. Total number of homes, 117,001. Number of farm homes, 40,965. Per cent of farm homes, 35. Approximate population in farm homes, 184,989.

Director of institutes.—C. M. Conner, Professor of Agriculture, University of Florida, Lake City.

Authority to hold farmers' institutes is committed by the State to the board of trustees of the Florida Agricultural College and the agricultural experiment station. The appropriation to these institutions contains the following clause: "For holding farmers' institutes, \$2,500." The superintendent is appointed by the board of trustees of the college and station, to whom, in connection with the president of the college, has been delegated the power to make rules for the holding of institute meetings and to expend the money appropriated for institute purposes. Last year 15 institutes were held, consisting of 32 sessions. Sixteen hundred and five persons were in attendance. Nineteen instructors are upon the lecture staff, 2 of whom are connected with the agricultural college. The total cost of the institutes was \$1,240.

The local organizations consist of a chairman in each county appointed by the superintendent of institutes, with authority to make all necessary local arrangements for institute meetings. Three thousand copies of reports of the proceedings were distributed last year. The superintendent, in addition to his duties as director of farmers' institutes, is also professor of agriculture in the agricultural college of Florida. The dates and places for all institutes are arranged by the superintendent, and notices of meetings are published from three to four weeks in advance.

GEORGIA.

Population, 2,216,331. Total number of homes, 455,557. Number of farm homes, 221,395. Per cent of farm homes, 48.6. Approximate population in farm homes, 1,077,138.

Director of Institutes.—H. C. White, President State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Athens; Harvie Jordan, Assistant Director of Institutes, Monticello.

There is no law in this State providing for the holding of farmers' institutes. The work has been conducted by the college of agriculture of the State University, and the money needed for carrying on the work has been appropriated by the trustees of that university. The general direction of the work is in the hands of the president of the agricultural college, aided by a field assistant, Mr. Harvie Jordan, of Monticello. One thousand dollars was set aside by the trustees of the university for bearing the expenses of institutes for the past year. Thirty-four institutes were held, consisting of 68 sessions, attended

by about 7,000 persons. Fourteen lecturers were upon the State force, 8 of whom were representatives of the faculty of the agricultural college and of the station staff. These two institutions contributed thirty-seven days of time.

No institutes had been held in Georgia for several years until in 1903. During the past year an institute has been organized in each senatorial district, having local officers in each county embraced in the district. Each locality is expected to secure a suitable hall for meeting without charge to the State superintendent, and to provide all of the local accommodations needed for successfully conducting the meeting. The State supplies from two to three lecturers to each institute whose expenses are paid out of the agricultural college funds. The dates, places, and programmes for the institutes have thus far been arranged by the director, and the meetings are advertised at least two weeks in advance by means of the county press. Two thousand copies of reports of the institutes were printed and distributed during the year. A round-up meeting of institute workers, consisting of three sessions, was held, having an attendance of 200 persons.

HAWAII.

Population, 154,001. Total number of homes, 36,922. Number of farm homes, 1,409. Per cent of farm homes, 3.8. Approximate population in farm homes, 5,852.

President of institutes.—Jared G. Smith, Special Agent in Charge of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Honolulu.

There are no laws in force in this Territory relating to farmers' institutes. A farmers' institute society was organized in 1902 and quarterly meetings have been held regularly since. No funds have as yet been appropriated by the local legislature for assisting in institute work. Four institutes were held during the past season, consisting of 8 sessions, with an attendance of 200. The cost of these meetings was \$30.25. All of the meetings were conducted by members of the experiment station staff. A report of the proceedings has been made and 1,000 copies distributed. The arranging of dates, places, and programmes is left entirely to the president of the institute society. The money for institute purposes has been secured through private subscription.

IDAHO.

Population, 161,772. Total number of homes, 37,491. Number of farm homes, 17,153. Per cent of farm homes, 45.8. Approximate population in farm homes, 74,091.

Superintendent of institutes.—H. T. French, Director Agricultural Experiment Station, Moscow.

The legislature of 1903 appropriated \$2,000 for institute work in Idaho for two years. The control of the institutes and the expendi-

ture of the money are intrusted to the board of regents of the college of agriculture of the University of Idaho. Seventeen institutes were held during the year, made up of 74 sessions. Thirty-one hundred persons were in attendance. There are 11 lecturers upon the State force, 5 of whom are members of the agricultural college and experiment station staffs, who were present at all of the institutes and contributed sixty-five days of time. Three women's meetings are reported, which were well attended and excited unusual interest. The dates, places, and programmes are all arranged by the superintendent of institutes, and announcements of the dates, places, and speakers are made from four to eight weeks in advance of the meetings. Brief reports of the discussions are prepared by the secretary, published, and sent to the regular mailing list of the experiment station and to all of the institute workers in the United States.

The form of local organization consists of an institute committee in each locality, which serves until another institute is held, and then it is either reappointed or a new one elected. The committee is organized by the election of a chairman at the institute meeting and the appointment of a secretary, together with such special committees as are needed.

ILLINOIS.

Population, 4,821,550. Total number of homes, 1,036,158. Number of farm homes, 262,388. Per cent of farm homes, 25.3. Approximate population in farm homes, 1,219,852.

Superintendent of institutes.—Frank H. Hall, Aurora.

The Illinois Farmers' Institute is organized under a special act of the legislature and is a public corporation of the State. "It consists of three delegates from each county of the State, elected annually at the farmers' institutes of the county," and is managed by a board of trustees "consisting of the State superintendent of public instruction, the professor of agriculture of the University of Illinois, the president of the State board of agriculture, the president of the State Horticultural Society, the president of the State Dairymen's Association, and one member from each Congressional district of the State to be selected by the delegates from the district present at the annual meeting." The officers of this board of directors are "a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, a State superintendent of farmers' institutes, and such other officers or agents as may be deemed proper for organizing and conducting the work of the organization, all of whom shall hold their office for one year, unless removed sooner by the board, and shall perform such duties as may be required of them by the rules of the board."

Article 5 of the act prescribes the duties of the State superintendent of institutes:

SECTION 1. The State superintendent of institutes shall have general supervision of institute work in the State under the direction of the board of directors and of the executive committee.

SEC. 2. He shall make recommendations as to lines of work which he believes will prove profitable for the ensuing year, together with general plans for their execution and estimates of expenses. He shall make such other recommendations to the board of directors as he may deem for the best interest of the institute work.

SEC. 3. He shall visit the county institute and district conferences when invited to do so by the county institute officers or directors, or when in his judgment the institute work demands such visit.

SEC. 4. He shall have charge of the publication of the annual report and shall insert therein such matters as will advance the agricultural interests of the State, under the direction of the executive committee.

SEC. 5. He shall be librarian of the farmers' institute free libraries, and shall submit to the board of directors or to the executive committee, for approval, lists of books which he deems ought to be purchased for the use of the libraries when such are needed.

SEC. 6. He shall make a detailed annual report in writing to the board of directors, at the last meeting of the old board, of his acts and doings during the year, together with a general summary of the institute work of the State for the year. He shall also make such other reports during the year as the board of directors or executive committee may require.

One hundred and five institute meetings were held last year, 63 being two days and 42 being three or more days. There were 609 sessions. Eighty-two speakers are listed on the lecture force, 17 of whom are members of the agricultural college and experiment station staffs. The total attendance is given by the superintendent as 84,681. An institute was held in every county in the State. The total cost amounted to \$18,173. The local organizations in the several counties elect their own officers and formulate their own rules. They are permitted to select their own speakers and to choose such topics for discussion as they believe will be of interest to their respective localities.

Each county farmers' institute is entitled to the sum of \$75 per annum on condition "that such institute shall file with the secretary of the Illinois Farmers' Institute a sworn statement which shall show that the said county farmers' institute has held one or more duly advertised sessions annually, of not less than two days each, at some easily accessible location." This statement shall also include "an itemized exhibit of the expenses of the meeting with receipted vouchers therefor, a copy of its printed programme, and the printed proceedings showing the title and author of the papers read and by whom discussed, place or places of meeting with average daily attendance, and such other information as may be called for by the Illinois Farmers' Institute and necessary to successfully assist this work."

The Illinois Farmers' Institute is authorized to award one free scholarship in the college of agriculture, good for two years, for each county in the State, and one for each Congressional district of Chicago. The awards are made on the recommendation of the farmers' institute director for each Congressional district.

Free circulating libraries are distributed among the several county institutes. Fifty-one of these libraries have been equipped and sent out, each containing about 50 volumes. A round-up meeting of the institute workers was held during the year, lasting through nine sessions, and having an attendance of about 1,000 persons. The superintendent reports as a new feature of their work the providing of corn-growing contests for boys under 18 years of age. Eight thousand entered the contest during the past year. The teaching of agriculture in the public schools and the consolidation of rural schools have been made special features and were discussed at every institute held throughout the State.

The Illinois Farmers' Institute is required to make an annual report to the governor of its transactions, which report shall include papers pertaining to its work and addresses made at the annual meeting of the organization. Twenty thousand copies of this report are required to be printed each year, one-half for the use of the Illinois Farmers' Institute and the remainder for the secretary of State for distribution through the members of the general assembly.

INDIANA.

Population, 2,516,462. Total number of homes, 571,513. Number of farm homes, 221,451. Per cent of farm homes, 38.7. Approximate population in farm homes, 973,870.

Superintendent of institutes.—W. C. Latta, Professor of Agriculture, Purdue University, Lafayette.

The laws of the State of Indiana require—

The committee of experimental agriculture and horticulture of the board of trustees, together with the faculty of the school of agriculture of Purdue University, to appoint before November 1 of each year suitable persons to hold county institutes in the several counties of the State between the 1st day of November and the 1st day of April each year, for the purpose of giving to farmers and others interested therein instruction in agriculture, horticulture, agricultural chemistry, and economic entomology.

Section 2 of the act provides that—

such institutes shall be held at such times and places as said committee and faculty may determine and under such rules, regulations, and methods of instruction as they may prescribe: *Provided, however,* That such institutes shall be so conducted as to give to those attending results of the latest investigations in theoretical and practical agriculture and horticulture.

Ten thousand dollars per annum has been appropriated for bearing the expenses of the lecturers and paying such items as may be

necessary for the proper conduct of the work. The director of institutes is appointed by the trustees of Purdue University, the present officer being the professor of agriculture in the university and advisory agriculturist of the experiment station.

During the year 175 institutes were held, 165 of which were two-day meetings. The total number of sessions was 832 and the attendance is given at 59,189. The cost was \$10,000. The number of lecturers upon the State force was 46, 9 of whom were members of the agricultural college and experiment station staffs, who contributed twelve days of time. The schedule including dates and programmes is arranged by the superintendent, and the places are decided by conference with the local officers. Two State lecturers are provided for each institute with an occasional expert speaker to discuss some special topic. Members of the college and station staffs attend institutes without charge, except for their expenses and at times when their duties do not seriously interfere. An annual conference is held each year, as are also district institutes, comprising a number of counties and for which special programmes are provided. A new feature of the work is a plan for competition by young people at the institutes and at the county fairs. Premiums for exhibits of corn, oats, poultry, butter, and bread, grown or made by young people between the ages of 12 and 20 who live on farms, are offered by one fair association.

The county farmers' institute or home makers' association will duplicate the premiums offered by the fair association upon the following conditions:

- (1) The exhibits will be made at the several farmers' institutes to be held in the county during the season as may hereafter be designated.

- (2) Each exhibitor must be present in person, submit in writing a description not exceeding 500 words of the method employed in growing the crops or poultry or in making the butter or bread, and read the same at the institute.

- (3) Each exhibitor must certify to the area and yield of crop or age and breed of fowls, etc., and that the article was produced by the exhibitor. This certified statement must be attested by two witnesses.

- (4) Each person will be permitted to exhibit in but one class and make but a single entry.

A form of constitution for county institute organizations has been recommended and was approved and adopted by 50 of the 92 counties of the State last year. The constitution provides that any resident of the county over 16 years of age may become a member by payment of the annual dues; that the officers shall consist of a president, secretary, assistant secretary, treasurer, and one vice-president for each township in the county. The president, secretary, treasurer, and the several vice-presidents constitute an executive committee, which has charge of the affairs of the association in intervals between the meetings. This committee upon the request of the State superintendent

is required to suggest desirable dates and places for farmers' institutes, themes for speakers, and give such other information as the superintendent may desire in arranging the schedule of institutes. The constitution also provides for "a women's auxiliary for the purpose of holding special or separate sessions of the institute for women." The advertising of the institute is left entirely to the local organizations, which for this purpose use postals, postal-card programmes, personal letters, and the local press. Six hundred to one thousand copies of abstracts of the proceedings are printed and distributed each year.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Population, 302,060. Total number of homes, 76,701. Number of farm homes, 47,594. Per cent of farm homes, 62.1. Approximate population in farm homes, 187,579.

Farmers' institutes have not been organized in the Territory.

IOWA.

Population, 2,231,853. Total number of homes, 480,878. Number of farm homes, 223,525. Per cent of farm homes, 46.5. Approximate population in farm homes, 1,037,811.

Director of institutes.—J. C. Simpson, Secretary State Board of Agriculture, Des Moines.

There is no central organization or State superintendent of farmers' institutes in Iowa, but each county is entitled to organize an institute when forty or more farmers meet and elect a president, secretary, treasurer, and an executive committee of not less than three outside of such officers, and hold an institute meeting, remaining in session not less than two days in each year. Upon presenting proof to the county auditor of such organization and such institute having been held, and an itemized statement showing the manner in which the money used has been expended, it is the duty of the county auditor to certify the statement to the auditor of the State, who upon receipt of such certification is required to remit to the treasurer of the county his warrant not to exceed \$75 in any one year. Last year 70 institutes were held in 70 out of the 99 counties in the State. The State appropriation amounted to \$7,425.

The absence of any State organization or board of control has made it impossible to secure data respecting the work. The secretary of the State department of agriculture has contributed the only information that it has been possible to secure. The attendance is estimated at 17,750; the number of sessions at 350, and the amount expended \$4,737. No report is published of the institute proceedings.

KANSAS.

Population, 1,470,495. Total number of homes, 321,947. Number of farm homes, 167,006. Per cent of farm homes, 51.9. Approximate population in farm homes, 763,186.

Director of institutes.—J. T. Willard, Director Agricultural Experiment Station, Manhattan.

The legislature of Kansas of 1903 passed an act providing for the formation of county farmers' institute associations. Such association under this act shall consist of a president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer, and it must adopt a constitution and by-laws for its government. The county institute association is entitled to the sum of \$50 from the county to bear the legitimate expenses of a two-days' institute, and the legislature has provided in addition an appropriation of \$2,000 per year to the State agricultural college to be used in paying the expenses of the members of the faculty and experiment station who attend institutes. The duties of State director are performed by the chairman of a committee appointed by the president of the college on institute work. The present official in charge of the institute work is also director of the agricultural experiment station.

Fifty-eight institutes were held during the year. Thirty were one day, 27 were two days, and 1 was continued for over three days. The total attendance was 14,432. The cost of the institutes was \$1,541. All of the speakers on the State force were either agricultural college or experiment station officers. Eighteen of these lecturers were engaged in institute work last year, and the total number of days in which they were employed was 336. The chairman of the State institute committee arranges the dates, places, and programmes for institute meetings. The proceedings are not published, except brief abstracts by local papers.

KENTUCKY.

Population, 2,147,174. Total number of homes, 437,054. Number of farm homes, 234,821. Per cent of farm homes, 53.7. Approximate population in farm homes, 1,153,032.

Director of institutes.—Hubert Vreeland, Commissioner of Agriculture, Frankfort.

Kentucky has no specific farmers' institute law. The work is conducted under authority given in the following extract from the general law prescribing the duties of the State bureau of agriculture:

The efforts of the bureau shall be directed to the promotion of agriculture, horticulture, etc., and the commissioner shall promote and encourage, as far as practicable, societies and other associations in the several counties and ascertain the agricultural, horticultural, mechanical, commercial, and educa-

tional condition of every county, etc. * * * The commissioner shall put himself in communication with the different agricultural, horticultural, and labor societies, etc.

The sum of \$13,000 is annually appropriated to meet the expenses of the bureau of agriculture. Of this sum the commissioner is authorized to expend such amount for institute work as he deems proper. Five hundred dollars was appropriated during the past year for institute purposes. Four institutes were held, composed of eight sessions, and attended by about 1,200 persons. The number of lecturers upon the list is 13, of whom 4 are from the agricultural college and the State experiment station. The proceedings are edited by the State director and printed in supplemental form and circulated by the leading agricultural papers of the State. The county papers also inclose these supplements, distributing them among their subscribers. About 8,000 copies of the proceedings of each institute were printed and circulated in this manner during the past year.

The arranging for institutes in the several counties is in the hands of the superintendent, who cooperates with local farm clubs in arranging the dates, places, and programmes, the State furnishing such lecturers in addition to the local teachers as may be necessary. The places and dates as well as speakers are announced as soon as the programmes have been prepared through the State agricultural papers, as well as by means of local publications. The institute director is the commissioner of agriculture, labor, and statistics for the State. He reports that the main efforts of his business in the future will be in the direction of farmers' institutes and that from \$3,000 to \$5,000 will be appropriated the next year for institute work.

LOUISIANA.

Population, 1,381,625. Total number of homes, 284,875. Number of farm homes, 114,214. Per cent of farm homes, 40.1. Approximate population in farm homes, 554,031.

Director of institutes.—J. G. Lee, Commissioner of Agriculture, Baton Rouge.

The farmers' institute work in the State of Louisiana is conducted under a provision of the constitution of 1898, which provides that "the Louisiana State board of agriculture and immigration shall have the control and direction of all State agricultural organizations and State farmers' institutes." In accordance with this provision the State board of agriculture organized a farmers' institute committee, composed of the president of the Louisiana State University, the director of the State experiment station, and the commissioner of agriculture and immigration. Two thousand dollars is annually appropriated for institute work. The commissioner of agriculture

and immigration is the executive officer of the State committee on farmers' institutes, and has direct control of the work of organizing and conducting institutes in the several districts.

There are 16 lecturers on the State institute teaching force, 12 of whom are connected with the State college or experiment station. Last year these college and station men contributed 55 days of their time to institute work. Thirty-nine institutes were held during the year, composed of 79 sessions. The total attendance is given at 12,000. The cost of the institutes was \$2,156. Three thousand copies of reports of institute proceedings were printed and distributed. Permanent institute clubs with a president and secretary, and with one vice-president from each ward of the parish, constitute the local organization. The institute director cooperates with the local authorities in arranging the dates, places, and programmes for institute meetings. The State director of institutes is appointed by the governor for a period of four years and is also commissioner of agriculture and immigration.

MAINE.

Population, 694,466. Total number of homes, 163,344. Number of farm homes, 57,153. Per cent of farm homes, 35. Approximate population in farm homes, 243,063.

Director of institutes.—A. W. Gilman, Commissioner of Agriculture, Augusta.

In Maine, under the act creating the State department of agriculture and providing for the appointment of a commissioner of agriculture, the commissioner is required to "hold or cause to be held two farmers' institutes in each county annually, and as many more as the appropriation therefor will allow." An appropriation of \$3,000 annually is made for carrying on the institute work and for meeting the expenses of the State dairymen's conference, provided such expense shall not exceed the sum of \$500 annually. During the year 37 institutes were held, composed of 79 sessions. The total attendance was 5,473, and the amount expended was \$2,500. There are 20 lecturers upon the State institute force. Abstracts of the proceedings are prepared by the commissioner and included in his annual report, of which 6,000 copies are printed.

The commissioner is appointed by the legislature and holds office for two years. The location of the county meetings is made by the county agents, and the dates and programmes are planned by the State director of institutes. The agricultural college and experiment station officers participate in the lecture work whenever desired and at times that do not conflict with their other duties. During the past year three members of the college faculty lectured before institute audiences, giving six days of their time to this service.

MARYLAND.

Population, 1,188,044. Total number of homes, 242,331. Number of farm homes, 47,089. Per cent of farm homes, 19.4. Approximate population in farm homes, 230,480.

Director of institutes.—W. L. Amoss, College Park.

Under the act of assembly, approved March 27, 1896, establishing farmers' institutes in the State of Maryland, it is provided that the farmers' institute director shall be appointed by the trustees of the Maryland Agricultural College, and that at least "one institute shall be held in each year in each county of the State, and an additional one in each county, if deemed necessary and desirable." The institute under this act was made a department of the Maryland Agricultural College, and by act of assembly, approved April 7, 1900, the sum of \$4,000 is annually appropriated for institute purposes. The total number of institutes held during the year was 23, consisting of 71 sessions. Three thousand two hundred and fifty persons were in attendance. Sixteen lecturers are upon the State list of institute instructors, 6 of whom were employed during the past year in giving instruction before farmers' meetings. Three members of the agricultural college and experiment station force contributed five days of time in giving instruction in institute work. The total cost of the institutes for the year was \$4,000, and the appropriation for the coming year has been increased to \$6,000.

The work in the several counties is conducted by a local committee or county organization wherever such exists, or through a local correspondent appointed by the director of institutes. Reports of the institutes are furnished to the county papers, and enough of these are secured by the director to supply his mailing list. The advertising of the meetings is effected through the newspapers of the State by sending to each a programme about four weeks before the institute in the county in which the newspaper is published is held. The director each year plans a visit of representatives of the institutes in the several counties to some place of special interest outside of the State, as a farm, canning factory, city market, or educational institution, each delegate being expected to write a report of what he has observed during his visit, and present this before the next institute meeting. The results of this method of verifying information have been very satisfactory.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Population, 2,805,346. Total number of homes, 613,659. Number of farm homes, 36,510. Per cent of farm homes, 5.9. Approximate population in farm homes, 165,515.

Director of institutes.—J. L. Ellsworth, Secretary State Board of Agriculture, Boston.

The farmers' institutes of Massachusetts are held under a general law establishing a board of agriculture which authorizes it to "dis-

seminate useful information in agriculture by lectures or otherwise." By a rule of the State board the secretary of the board is required to provide lecturers for farmers' institutes so far as the appropriation for the object will allow. The board recommends that—

Whenever any farmers' organization in the State shall desire to have a course of not more than three lectures on any farm subject they may apply to the secretary of the board of agriculture for a lecturer, and the secretary, if he thinks the subject a proper one, shall furnish a lecturer, provided he can secure a competent person to attend on the dates named, and also provided that he has not already been called on during the year to provide lecturers for more than thirteen courses.

One hundred and four institutes, composed of 125 sessions, were held this year. Eleven thousand and thirty-nine persons were in attendance, and there were 78 persons upon the State force engaged in giving instruction at these meetings. The total cost was \$1,530, and the appropriation for the coming year is \$2,700. The local expenses of the institutes are met by the societies holding the meetings. The dates, places, and programmes for the meetings are arranged by the State director in cooperation with the local officers. The agricultural societies represented on the State board of agriculture are the local organizations under whose auspices the institutes are held. The director of institutes, in commenting upon this feature of their work, states that—

For Massachusetts, we consider our present arrangement the best one with the institutes under the local control of the incorporated agricultural societies represented on the board who are required to hold three institutes each in every calendar year. They, with the advice and assistance of the central office, select the speakers they wish to hear from the list furnished them by the board, and select the dates most convenient for their people. The board arranges with the speakers to attend these meetings and also meets their expenses, while the societies meet the expenses for hall rent and advertising, and attend to the details of the same. This office maintains a general oversight of the institutes, does not employ any but worthy and instructive speakers, and further endeavors to arrange circuits of institutes with speakers of more than ordinary ability from without the State.

MICHIGAN.

Population, 2,420,982. Total number of homes, 548,094. Number of farm homes, 202,457. Per cent of farm homes, 36.9. Approximate population in farm homes, 893,342.

Superintendent of institutes.—L. R. Taft, Horticulturist Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station, Agricultural College.

The State board of agriculture is authorized by act of the legislature of 1901 to "hold institutes and to establish and maintain courses of reading and lectures for instruction in the various branches of agriculture, mechanic arts, domestic economy, and the related sciences." The board is authorized to "formulate such rules and regulations as it shall deem proper to carry on the work contemplated in

the act, and may employ such agent or agents to perform such duties in connection therewith as it shall deem best." Local farmers' institute societies are provided for in the act and such societies are required to hold annually at least one institute of at least two days in length. To organize a local county institute society, the rule of the board requires that at least—

Twenty residents of the county, without regard to sex, but of legal age, shall meet and adopt a brief constitution, in harmony with the State law, elect a president and a vice-president from each township in the county, and a secretary, who shall also be treasurer. Such society shall furnish to the secretary of the board of agriculture a copy of its constitution and by-laws, and shall transmit with the same a written agreement, signed by the president and secretary of the society, stating that the society will, for purposes of farmers' institutes, conform to the rules of the board of agriculture governing such institute. Within ten days after the close of such institute the secretary shall make a report to the superintendent, on blanks to be furnished by the superintendent.

The immediate management of the farmers' institutes is placed in charge of a superintendent elected by the board of agriculture. The superintendent arranges for locating and holding institutes, is authorized to approve all institute societies when properly organized, and, after consultation with members of local institute societies, determine the time and place for holding the institutes and the subjects to be discussed. He also designates the persons who are to attend as lecturers, and has authority to reject from the programme local speakers or topics that are objectionable. He has authority to call upon the faculty and instructors of the agricultural college and members of the experiment station force for such institute work as may be assigned them by the board, with the consent of the president.

During the past year 291 institutes were held, consisting of 812 sessions. Two hundred and eighteen of these institutes were one-day, and 73 were two-day, and 1 was a three-day institute. The total attendance was 52,236. There were 60 speakers upon the State lecture force, 13 of whom were members of the college faculty or of the experiment station staff, and contributed sixty-six days of time. The appropriation for the expenses of the lecture force was \$8,000. A number of independent institutes were held, at which there was an estimated attendance of 5,000 persons. Reports containing statistics of attendance, list of officers, etc., and a report of the annual round-up institute, together with such papers as are of special excellence read at the county institutes, are edited by the State superintendent, and 9,000 copies were published for distribution by the institute societies. A round-up of the institute workers is held annually. The meeting for the past year had a large attendance and continued through 11 sessions.

MINNESOTA.

Population, 1,751,394. Total number of homes, 342,658. Number of farm homes, 152,393. Per cent of farm homes, 44.5. Approximate population in farm homes, 779,470.

Superintendent of institutes.—O. C. Gregg, Lynd.

The legislature of Minnesota, by act approved April 14, 1903, repealed all former legislation in regard to farmers' institutes in that State and provided for their future constitution, government, and support in an entirely new act composed of fifteen sections. A board of administration is created by the act, consisting of three members of the board of regents of the University of Minnesota, the president of the State Agricultural Society, the president of the State Dairy Association, and the president of the State Horticultural Society, to have charge of the execution of the act regulating the farmers' institute work throughout the State. This board of administration is authorized to appoint a State superintendent of farmers' institutes, whose term of office continues for two years. The board of administration, in conjunction with the superintendent, arranges the institute circuits and determines the times and places where institutes are to be held. The duties of the superintendent are defined as follows:

To superintend the several institutes when located as herein provided; to engage competent instructors therefor; to receive, examine, and report upon all bills for expenses and services payable from established appropriation, and at the end of each fiscal year to make a detailed report of all farmers' institutes held under his direction, with an itemized account of all expenditures under this act during the year last past, to said board of administration.

The board of administration is directed to prepare and publish each year a farmers' institute annual. Thirty thousand copies of this publication were sent out last year. The law requires that—

Each meeting shall continue for not less than one day nor more than three days, with morning, afternoon, and, when practicable, evening sessions. Each shall be free to the public, and each shall consist of practical and instructive lectures upon topics pertaining to the farm and home, with incidents and addresses, discussions, and illustrations of such methods and practices as possess real merit and are adapted to the conditions of our agriculture, the sole object and purpose of these institutes being to disseminate practical knowledge upon questions pertaining to agriculture, horticulture, stock and dairy farming, with the least expense and inconvenience to the people of the State.

One hundred and fifty-four institutes were held during the past year, consisting of 378 sessions. One hundred and twenty-nine were one-day and 25 were two-day institutes. The total attendance was 46,210, and the amount of money appropriated and expended was \$18,000. There were 13 lectures upon the State teaching force. The college and the experiment station were not represented upon the lecture corps. There are no local county organizations of institutes in the State,

the superintendent selecting persons in each locality from year to year to assist him in organizing and conducting the local work. A women's department of farmers' institutes was organized during the year.

MISSISSIPPI.

Population, 1,551,270. Total number of homes, 318,948. Number of farm homes, 221,110. Per cent of farm homes, 69.3. Approximate population in farm homes, 1,075,030.

Director of institutes.—J. C. Hardy, President Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, Agricultural College.

Farmers' institute work in Mississippi is under the direction of the president of the agricultural and mechanical college. There are no laws organizing institutes in the State excepting that appropriating \$1,500 to the agricultural and mechanical college for institute work. Last year 107 institutes were held, composed of 214 sessions. One hundred and five were one-day meetings and two were two-day. The total attendance was 11,326. Institutes were held in all of the counties excepting 16. The total cost of the institutes last year was \$1,725, and the appropriation for the coming year is \$3,000. Twenty-one lecturers were contributed by the agricultural college and the experiment station to the lecture service of the institutes. No reports of the institute work were published.

The State director organizes the farmers in the several localities into clubs, and the clubs of each county into a single county club, the county club having charge of the local institute work. He also fixes the dates and places for institutes, committing the preparation of the programmes and the arrangement for speakers to the county institute club. Announcement of dates, places, and speakers is made about one month before an institute meeting is held by publishing the programme in the county papers. The State director is appointed by the board of trustees of the agricultural and mechanical college, and the appropriation made by the State is payable to this board of trustees. A round-up meeting of institute workers was held this year at the college, at which 425 farmers were in attendance.

MISSOURI.

Population, 3,106,665. Total number of homes, 654,333. Number of farm homes, 282,840. Per cent of farm homes, 43.2. Approximate population in farm homes, 1,340,079.

Director of institutes.—George B. Ellis, Secretary State Board of Agriculture, Columbia.

The control of farmers' institutes in Missouri is by law placed in the hands of the State board of agriculture, which is required to "hold farmers' institutes in different parts of the State for the purpose of giving instruction in agriculture." The execution of this

work is placed in the hands of the secretary of the board. One hundred and forty-seven institutes were held during the year, of which 141 were one-day institutes and 5 were two-day. The total number of sessions was 311 and the attendance 30,220. An institute was held in each county of the State. The amount appropriated and expended in meeting the expenses of the institutes was \$5,000, all of which is contributed by the State. Twenty-eight speakers were upon the State lecture force, thirteen of whom were furnished by the agricultural college and experiment station.

There are no permanent local organizations for institute purposes in the several counties, the director arranging each year for institutes by correspondence from the office with a local committee, which he appoints. The director fixes the dates and places and consults with the local committee respecting the programme. Meetings are advertised by publishing from two to four weeks in advance the dates, places, and names of the speakers in the local press. A traveling institute was organized three years ago, and was in successful operation during the past season. A railway car is fitted up with illustrative material and equipped with a lecture force furnished by the college of agriculture and mechanic arts of the university and by the experiment station. Numerous districts were visited in this manner and very satisfactory institutes were held, the lecturers having the advantage of the material with which the car was supplied for use in demonstration. In most places where meetings of this character are held the material used in demonstration is taken from the car to the institute hall. After the meeting has been held the people are invited to pass through the car and view the exhibits. The superintendent reports that at one point by actual count 2,500 people passed through the car. The railroads of the State are cooperating in the movement, and the meetings are growing in interest and attendance, as appears from a comparison of the attendance of two years ago, in which 10,000 persons are reported to have been present, with that at the institute last year, when the number was increased to 25,400, and this year to 30,220. Reports of the institutes are published.

A new feature in the institute work adopted last year is reported by the director, its purpose being to interest the children in the public schools. The method pursued is to have the conductor of an institute in a locality, after having secured the consent of the superintendent of public instruction, to interview the school directors of the district, asking permission to have one or more of his lecturers visit the public schools while they are in session and deliver one or more lectures upon some phase of agricultural life. The result has been that the children have become greatly interested in the farmers' institutes, and through them the interest has extended into the homes from which they come.

MONTANA.

Population, 243,329. Total number of homes, 55,889. Number of farm homes, 13,909. Per cent of farm homes, 24.9. Approximate population in farm homes, 60,588.

Director of institutes.—F. B. Linfield, Director Agricultural Experiment Station, Bozeman.

The board of administration of farmers' institutes in Montana is composed of the governor of the State, the director of the Montana Experiment Station, and the presidents of the Montana Registered Cattle Breeders' Association, the Montana Wool Growers' Association, the Montana Live Stock Association, the Montana Horticultural Society, the Montana State Board of Horticulture, the Montana Agricultural Association, and the Montana Dairymen's Association. The officers of the board consist of a president and secretary elected by the board for two years. The members of this board of administration are designated directors of Montana farmers' institutes, and are "authorized to hold institutes for the instruction of the citizens of the State in the various branches of agriculture and prescribe such rules and regulations as they may deem best for organizing and conducting the same." At least one institute is required to be held in each county each year. The directors are authorized to designate the times and places for holding the meetings. The rules of the board require that—

The State shall be divided into districts comprising several counties which may be reached by a party of institute workers without unnecessary expense. In one or more districts, which shall be varied each year, a corps of institute workers shall attend and hold a two or three day session in each county. This deputation shall be accompanied by a stenographer, who shall make a full report of their meetings for the farmers' institute annual. The board shall endeavor to encourage by all means in its power the formation of local farmers' institutes, organizations, or farmers' clubs in the various counties or communities of the State. It shall lend such aid as is in its power toward maintaining these organizations and toward helping to make their work efficient and helpful to the communities in which they are organized. It shall also, as far as possible, recognize and use those local organizations in arranging for institute meetings in any locality.

It is further directed that—

The secretary shall be superintendent of farmers' institutes and shall have immediate charge of and make all arrangements for the farmers' institute work over the State. Such plans and arrangements he shall submit for the approval of the board.

The local county organizations are required to provide suitable halls, and must furnish them with light and heat and bear all necessary advertising expenses.

Four thousand dollars was appropriated for the purpose of con-

ducting institutes this year, of which about \$3,000 was expended. Under the new act of March 6, 1903, each institute held under the authority of the board is entitled to a sum not exceeding \$50 from the amount appropriated. An institute annual is authorized to be published at a cost not to exceed \$1,500 in any one year. Five thousand copies of the proceedings of the institutes of the past year were published and distributed. Forty-four institutes were held during the year, composed of 81 sessions. Four thousand five hundred persons were in attendance, and 18 lecturers were upon the State force, all of whom were supplied by the agricultural college and experiment station. The director of institutes is also acting director of the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station and professor of agronomy, animal husbandry, and dairying in the Montana State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

NEBRASKA.

Population, 1,066,300. Total number of homes, 220,947. Number of farm homes, 116,854. Per cent of farm homes, 52.9. Approximate population in farm homes, 564,072.

Director of institutes.—E. A. Burnett, Director Agricultural Experiment Station, Lincoln.

Farmers' institutes in Nebraska are held under the general direction of the industrial college of the University of Nebraska and the agricultural experiment station. The university employs a superintendent of farmers' institutes, who is also the director of the experiment station. There is also employed an assistant superintendent of institutes, who has charge of the field work. Ninety-six institutes were held last year, consisting of 330 sessions. Forty-three institutes were one-day, 49 were two-day, and 4 were three-day. The total attendance was 25,097. Institutes were held in 57 counties. Forty-three lecturers are listed upon the institute teaching force. Fourteen of these were employed during the past year, 10 of whom were members of the agricultural college and experiment station staffs. Six thousand dollars was appropriated for meeting the expenses of the work, of which \$5,555 was expended. No report of the proceedings is published. The dates, places, and programmes for the institutes are arranged by the State director. The local county organizations consist of a president, secretary, and an executive committee, who are intrusted with the duties of securing meeting rooms and providing for the payment of the local expenses of the institute. The State lecturers are appointed by authority of the regents of the university, and are assigned to the several localities by the superintendent of institutes. Institutes are advertised through the local papers, by the means of posters, and by the distribution of programmes through

the mail. Special attention was given in the institutes last year to a corn contest, which was planned for the young people of the State, and to the improvement of the public roads.

NEVADA.

Population, 42,325. Total number of homes, 11,190. Number of farm homes, 2,164. Per cent of farm homes, 19.3. Approximate population in farm homes, 8,170.

Director of institutes.—Joseph E. Stubbs, President Nevada State University and Director Agricultural Experiment Station, Reno.

There is no law in this State providing for the organization or conduct of institutes. The work has hitherto been in charge of the State university and the agricultural experiment station, the director of institutes being president of the university and also director of the experiment station. Last year there were held 4 institutes, composed of 18 sessions, with an attendance of 453. The entire expense was \$83. The State lecture force was made up of 7 members of the agricultural college faculty and experiment station staff. The local organization consists of a local executive committee with a permanent chairman and secretary.

The arranging of dates, places, and programmes is by the staff of the experiment station after consultation with members of the local committee. The railroad companies furnish free transportation for all workers within State limits and grant reduced rates to all who attend the institutes. The proceedings of the institute work are published in the annual report of the experiment station. One thousand copies were printed and distributed during the past year.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Population, 411,588. Total number of homes, 97,902. Number of farm homes, 28,271. Per cent of farm homes, 28.9. Approximate population in farm homes, 118,948.

Director of institutes.—N. J. Bachelder, Secretary State Board of Agriculture, Concord.

The public statutes of New Hampshire require the secretary of the board of agriculture "to make arrangements for, give public notice of, and, if possible, personally attend the farmers' meetings authorized by the board." Under this general authority farmers' institutes have been organized and conducted. Last season 18 institutes were held, composed of 38 sessions. Thirty-four hundred people were in attendance, and 16 lecturers were upon the State corps of instructors. The total expense was \$1,588, all of which was appropriated by the State board of agriculture from the general funds received from the State for this purpose. Local arrangements for holding institutes

are made by the secretary of the board with grange organizations, farm clubs, and agricultural and horticultural societies. Two thousand copies of reports of proceedings were published and distributed.

NEW JERSEY.

Population, 1,883,669. Total number of homes, 415,222. Number of farm homes, 35,337. Per cent of farm homes, 8.5. Approximate population in farm homes, 160,111.

Director of institutes.—Franklin Dye, Secretary of State Board of Agriculture, Trenton.

The farmers' institutes in New Jersey are organized and conducted under general authority granted to the State board of agriculture by the legislature. Under the act the board is authorized to "employ suitable persons to lecture before the State board of agriculture at its annual or other meetings, and in the counties of the State." The executive committee of the board has delegated the management and conduct of the institutes to its secretary. Thirty institutes were held during the past year, composed of 119 sessions. Fifteen were one-day, 14 were two-day, and 1 was a three-day institute. The total attendance was 4,500. Ten lecturers are upon the State corps of teachers, 8 of whom gave instruction in the institutes during the year. Eighteen hundred dollars was expended for meeting the expenses of institutes, and the same amount has been appropriated for the coming year. No report of the institute proceedings is published except that an occasional summary of the work is printed in the annual report of the State board of agriculture. There are no specific local organizations for institute work in the State. The director invites the members of county boards, granges, and farm clubs to aid him in the work of arranging for the county meetings. In most cases the dates, places, and programmes are prepared by the State director. The local communities are expected to provide proper meeting rooms, and to pay all expenses for heat and light. The director attends most of the institutes, and in many instances takes part as a lecturer. An annual round-up meeting is held in connection with the meeting of the State board of agriculture.

NEW MEXICO.

Population, 195,310. Total number of homes, 46,355. Number of farm homes, 13,102. Per cent of farm homes, 28.3. Approximate population in farm homes, 55,272.

Director of institutes.—Luther Foster, President College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and Director of the Experiment Station, Mesilla Park.

The farmers' institute work in New Mexico is under the direction of the agricultural college and experiment station. There is no specific legislation providing for the organization or control of the insti-

tute work. The expenses are met by appropriations made by the board of regents of the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts and of the experiment station. Four institutes were held last year, 3 one-day and 1 two-day. The total number of sessions was 9 and the attendance 160. The State agricultural college and experiment station furnished 15 lecturers, who were employed in the aggregate twenty-one days. The total cost of the institutes for the year was \$28.50. No report of the proceedings is published. The citizens in the localities where institutes are held pay all the expenses of the meetings except those incurred by the State lecturers. The advertising of the institutes is committed to the localities in which the meetings are to be held. Wherever there is an agricultural organization in a locality the institute work is conducted through this organization. If no organization exists, then a committee of citizens is appointed to arrange for the meeting. To this organization or committee is committed the preparation of the programme, the selection of local speakers, the fixing of the dates, and the securing of places of meeting.

NEW YORK.

Population, 7,268,894. Total number of homes, 1,634,523. Number of farm homes, 227,822. Per cent of farm homes, 13.9. Approximate population in farm homes, 1,010,376.

Director of institutes.—F. E. Dawley, Fayetteville.

The director of institutes in New York is appointed by the commissioner of agriculture under the authority of an act of the legislature creating the department of agriculture. The law provides for the appointment of the director of institutes and for the appropriation of funds to conduct them, leaving the manner of organization and management entirely in the hands of the State institute director. Last year 267 institutes were held, made up of 1,154 sessions. One hundred of these were one-day, 163 were two-day, and 4 were three-day institutes. The total attendance was 64,347. Sixty-three lecturers were upon the State corps of instructors, and \$20,000 was appropriated for carrying on the work, of which \$18,970 was used. A considerable number of independent institutes were held, having an estimated attendance of 35,000 persons. As many as five separate corps of speakers are in the field at the same time. An annual meeting of the lecturers upon the State force has been held for the purpose of normal instruction. During the past year a course continuing for two weeks was provided, one week at the State experiment station at Geneva and one week at the Cornell University. The corps of lecturers was well represented at both of the meetings, and much interest was manifested in the lectures and discussions. The State speakers in New York are all listed under the

civil service, and the director reports that there has thus far been no serious trouble from the rulings of their civil-service commission. A special effort has been made to develop institute lecturers from among their own citizens, and the large number of efficient instructors now upon the State force is evidence of the success of the director in this respect.

An annual report of institutes, numbering 25,000 copies, was printed and distributed by the State director and by members of the legislature. The local or county organization varies. Usually a local committee is selected by the State director to have charge of the arrangements for holding the county meetings. The dates, places, and programmes are arranged by the director. Each locality is required to provide a hall free of expense. The State pays the expenses for advertising and for the lighting and heating of the hall. The director frequently furnishes speakers for independent institutes that are held under the auspices of granges, farm clubs, or agricultural societies. The attendance at these independent institutes last year is reported as 35,000. The director reports having held during the season 72 institute sessions specially for farmers' boys and girls with pronounced success. The special topics presented for discussion before all of the institutes were "good roads" and "rural schools."

NORTH CAROLINA.

Population, 1,893,810. Total number of homes, 370,072. Number of farm homes, 223,831. Per cent of farm homes, 60.5. Approximate population in farm homes, 1,145,755.

Director of institutes.—S. L. Patterson, Commissioner of Agriculture, Raleigh.

By act of assembly it is made the duty of the commissioner of agriculture of North Carolina, by and with the consent and advice of the board of agriculture, "to hold farmers' institutes in the several counties of the State as frequently as may be deemed advisable in order to instruct the people in improved methods in farming, in the beneficial use of fertilizers and composts, and to ascertain the wants and necessities of the various farming communities; and may collect the papers and addresses made at these institutes and publish the same in pamphlet form annually for distribution among the farmers of the State. He may secure such assistants as may be necessary or beneficial in holding such institutes."

Thirty-three institutes were held last year, composed of 71 sessions, and the total attendance was 8,411. Ten instructors were upon the State lecture force, 7 of whom were members of the agricultural college and station staffs. The representatives of these

institutions attended all of the institutes and contributed ninety days of their time. The total expense for the year was \$850, which sum was contributed by the State board of agriculture from revenues derived from the tax on commercial fertilizers in the State. The director of institutes is also commissioner of agriculture and is elected by the people for a term of four years. Fourteen hundred dollars has been appropriated by the board for institute purposes for the coming season. An annual report of the proceedings of the institutes, consisting of 27,000 copies, is printed and distributed to the regular mailing list of the department of agriculture. The local organization for the counties consists of a chairman, secretary, and committee on programmes. The director holds institutes upon request of the various localities. The local expenses are provided for by the community in which the institute is held. Announcement of the dates, places, and speakers is made by publication in the newspapers and through the distribution of posters. A round-up institute or State farmers' convention was held at the agricultural college, which continued in session several days and was attended by about 400 persons.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Population, 319,146. Total number of homes, 64,690. Number of farm homes, 44,112. Per cent of farm homes, 68.2. Approximate population in farm homes, 217,657.

Director of institutes.—E. E. Kaufman, Professor of Dairying, North Dakota Agricultural College, Agricultural College.

The farmers' institute board is provided for by an act of assembly, approved March 19, 1903. The board is composed of the president of the board of trustees of the North Dakota Agricultural College, the commissioner of agriculture and labor, the director of the experiment station, the professor of agriculture, and the professor of dairying of the North Dakota Agricultural College. It is made the duty of the board to—

employ a director of farmers' institutes and such other institute lecturers as may be deemed necessary; to authorize the holding of not less than 40 institutes each year, the same to be of such a nature as to instruct the farmers of the State in maintaining the fertility of the soil, the improvement of cereal crops grown in the State, principles of breeding as applied to domestic animals, the making and handling of dairy products, the destruction of noxious weeds and injurious insects, forestry, and growing of fruits, feeding and management of live stock, and in general such instruction as will tend to promote the prosperity, home life, and comfort of the farming population.

The act appropriates \$8,000 biennially for carrying on the institute work. Forty-six institutes were held last year, consisting of 151 sessions. Twenty-three were one-day institutes, and 23 were two-day institutes. The attendance was 13,567. The number of speakers

upon the State force was 10. Four of these were members of the State agricultural experiment station staff and contributed twenty days of time. The total cost of the institutes was \$4,373. Four thousand and sixty-eight dollars was contributed by the State and \$305 was received from advertising in the institute annual. The appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1905, is \$3,931. The institute proceedings are published in an annual, of which 10,000 copies are distributed at institute meetings and through the mail. The State lecturers are appointed by the institute board. This board also appoints the State director, whose term of office is for one year. An institute committee in each county is selected by the State institute board to look after the advertising and make such special arrangements as are necessary for the successful conduct of the meetings. The dates, places, and programmes are all arranged by the State director, and notices of meetings are advertised by means of large posters, through the publication of the programmes by local newspapers, and by postal card invitations sent out through the mail.

OHIO.

Population, 4,157,545. Total number of homes, 944,433. Number of farm homes, 280,068. Per cent of farm homes, 29.7. Approximate population in farm homes, 1,237,790.

Director of institutes.—W. W. Miller, Secretary State Board of Agriculture, Columbus.

The farmers' institute work in Ohio is organized under the provisions of an act of assembly passed April 26, 1890, and amended April 27, 1896. Under this act whenever "twenty or more persons residents of any county in the State organize themselves into a farmers' institute society, adopt a constitution and by-laws agreeable to rules and regulations furnished by the State board of agriculture, and when such society shall have elected proper officers and performed such other acts as may be required by the rules of the State board of agriculture, such society shall be deemed a body corporate." Not more than four farmers' institute societies in any county are permitted to hold annual meetings under the auspices of the State board of agriculture. The secretary of the State board of agriculture has charge of the farmers' institute work under the general direction of the board.

Section 3 of the act provides for the maintenance of farmers' institutes through the levy of a direct tax. Ohio is the only State that has adopted this method of institute support. The section is as follows:

When a society organized under the provisions of this act shall have held an annual farmers' institute meeting in accordance with the rules of the State board of agriculture, the secretary of said board shall issue certificates, one to the president of the farmers' institute society and one to the president of the

State board of agriculture, setting forth these facts, and on the presentation of these certificates to the county auditor he shall each year draw orders on the treasurer of the county as follows: Based on the last previous national census, a sum equal to three mills for each inhabitant of the county in favor of the president of the State board of agriculture and a sum equal to three mills for each inhabitant of the county in favor of the president of the farmers' institute society, where but one society is organized; but in counties where there are more than one farmers' institute society organized under the provisions of this act and holding meetings under the auspices and by the direction of the State board of agriculture, the said three mills for each inhabitant shall be equally apportioned among such societies, and warrants in the proper amounts issued to the respective presidents, and the treasurer of the county shall pay the same from the county fund: *Provided*, That in no county shall the total annual sum exceed two hundred and fifty dollars: *And provided further*, That the payment to any institute society shall not exceed the expense, as per detailed statement, provided in section four of this act.

The act, it will be seen, provides permanent county institute organization and secures to each a substantial fund for support. The State board of agriculture, under rules which it is authorized to prescribe, gives specific instructions for the formation of local societies and directs how reports shall be made out, and directs the details to be observed in conducting their institute meetings. The State lecturers are required to devote their time and efforts to the discussion of such subjects as are designated by the institute law, namely, "farming, stock raising, fruit culture, and all branches of business connected with the industry of agriculture."

Two hundred and forty-five institutes were held last year, consisting of 1,225 sessions. All of these were two-day institutes, and the attendance was 75,360. The State teaching force consisted of 27 members, and the total expense incurred was \$17,580. Twenty thousand copies of reports of the proceedings were printed and distributed. All of the local expenses are met by the counties from their portion of the per capita tax. The dates and places for institutes are arranged by the State director, and the programmes are submitted to him by local societies for approval. The dates, places, and speakers are announced about forty days in advance of December 1, which is the beginning of the institute season. The institutes are advertised locally by the county societies. A number of independent institutes were held during the year by local organizations. The average attendance at each of these is given at 291. A round-up meeting was held last year consisting of four sessions. About 500 farmers were in attendance.

OKLAHOMA.

Population, 398,331. Total number of homes, 86,908. Number of farm homes, 63,094. Per cent of farm homes, 72.6. Approximate population in farm homes, 289,188.

Director of institutes.—J. B. Thoburn, Secretary Board of Agriculture, Guthrie.

A State board of agriculture, consisting of six elective members and the governor, who is a member ex officio, has been created by a recent act of the Territorial legislature. The six members of this board are elected by delegates from county institutes, which organizations are provided for in the act creating the State board of agriculture. Whenever not less than fifteen farmers, residents in any one county, shall apply to the secretary of the Territory, he is required to issue a charter of incorporation, and the organization shall thereafter be known as the county farmers' institute for such county. These county institutes are required to hold an annual meeting at the county seat, at which matters pertaining to agriculture shall be discussed and one delegate be elected to attend the annual meeting of the State board of agriculture. These delegates at their annual meeting elect two members of the State board of agriculture whose terms are for three years, and the law provides that this board so elected "shall have supervision of the county farmers' institute system." The board elects its secretary and assigns his duties, one of which is the management of the farmers' institutes. The act directs that "it shall also be the duty of the secretary of the board to cooperate with the faculty of the agricultural and mechanical college and the staff of the agricultural experiment station in the preparation of programmes for institute meetings and to attend the annual meeting of each county farmers' institute." The expenses of the delegates from the county institutes to the annual meeting of the board of agriculture are paid by the Territorial treasurer upon warrants drawn by the Territorial auditor, the compensation to be at the rate of \$2 per day for not more than three days and 3 cents per mile for each mile necessarily traveled in going to and returning from such meeting.

Last year 52 institutes were held; 28 were one-day, 22 were two-day, and 2 were three-day. The total number of sessions was 129, and the attendance was 5,200. The cost of the institutes was about \$1,000, which does not include the salary of the State director. The board of agriculture appropriated \$300 and the local organizations contributed the additional amount. There were 8 lecturers upon the State institute force, 6 of whom were members of the State agricultural college and experiment station staffs, who contributed forty-eight days of time. The dates of the institutes are fixed by the county organizations at their annual meetings, and they also assist the State director in preparing programmes. No report of the institute proceedings is published. An annual round-up meeting was held, continuing through five sessions, with an average attendance of 150.

OREGON.

Population, 413,536. Total number of homes, 91,214. Number of farm homes, 36,156. Per cent of farm homes, 39.6. Approximate population in farm homes, 163,760.

Director of institutes.—James Withycombe, Director Agricultural Experiment Station, Corvallis.

Oregon has no law respecting farmers' institutes. Those that are held are under the direction of the State agricultural college and experiment station, and the service is altogether voluntary on the part of these institutions. Last year 14 institutes were held; 8 were one-day and 6 were two-day. The total number of sessions was 46 and the attendance 4,500. The State lecture force is composed chiefly of agricultural college and experiment station men. During the year four of these officials were in the institute lecture service and contributed three hundred and fifty-six days of time. The expenses of the farmers' institutes were paid from station funds, amounting to \$350. An appropriation of \$500 has been made for the coming year. One independent institute was held, with a reported attendance of 300 persons. There is no regular form of organization for the different counties. The director arranges the dates and places after consultation with individuals in the localities desiring institutes.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Population, 6,302,115. Total number of homes, 1,320,025. Number of farm homes, 225,565. Per cent of farm homes, 17.1. Approximate population in farm homes, 1,077,661.

Director of institutes.—A. L. Martin, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture, Harrisburg.

Under the Pennsylvania law the deputy secretary of agriculture, who is appointed by the governor for a term of four years, is also director of farmers' institutes. He is required to "arrange them in such manner as to time and places of holding the same as to secure the greatest economy and efficiency of service, and to this end he shall in each county where such institutes are to be held confer and advise with the local member of the State board of agriculture, together with representatives duly appointed by each county agricultural, horticultural, and other like organizations, with reference to the appointment of speakers and other local arrangements." The institutes are supported by biennial appropriations by the legislature to the department of agriculture. The number of institutes held last year was 204. Fifty-nine were one-day institutes, 144 were two-day, and 1 was three-day. The total number of sessions was 805, and the attendance was 70,380, not including special meetings. The amount appropriated for institute purposes last year was \$17,500. This does not include the salary of the director, \$3,000, and that of stenog-

rapher, \$900. There were 54 lecturers upon the State force, 2 of whom were furnished by the State agricultural experiment station, who contributed sixty-two days of time.

Partial reports of institute proceedings are published in the annual report of the department. Thirty-one thousand six hundred copies of this report are published and distributed annually. The local organization consists of a county chairman, who is usually a member of the State board of agriculture, elected by the county agricultural society, and one representative from each of the other county agricultural organizations. All of the expenses of the institute work, including the local expenses in the several counties, are paid out of the State appropriation. The State director fixes the dates and the county committees select the places and prepare the programmes. A number of independent institutes were held during the year by farmers' clubs, granges, and county agricultural societies with an aggregate attendance of about 30,000 persons. The State is divided into five sections for institute purposes and the institute director furnished at least three lecturers for each section.

A round-up meeting of the institute workers is held each year, continuing for from two to three days. A feature of the work in this State has been the prescribing of one or two important topics and requiring them to be placed upon the local programmes for discussion throughout the State. "Nature study in the public schools" and "Centralization" were the two leading topics presented during the past season. The topics selected for the coming year are "Soil fertility" and "Centralized schools." The discovering and training of institute lecturers so as to increase the number of efficient instructors in institute work is made an important feature by the State director.

PORTO RICO.

Farmers' institutes have not been organized in Porto Rico.

RHODE ISLAND.

Population, 428,556. Total number of homes, 94,179. Number of farm homes, 5,638. Per cent of farm homes, 6. Approximate population in farm homes, 25,713.

Director of institutes.—John G. Clarke, Secretary State Board of Agriculture, Providence.

Farmers' institutes in Rhode Island are conducted under authority granted by the general assembly in an act passed May 19, 1892, section 4 of which is as follows:

The board of agriculture shall hold one agricultural institute in each county annually, either independently or in connection with any society or association of other organization devoted to the same general objects, and may hold as many more as it shall deem expedient, and shall, as far as practicable, encourage State and local associations and societies in the interest of agriculture.

The secretary of the State board of agriculture is charged with the duty of arranging for and holding institutes, the expenses of which are paid by the board out of the \$15,000 annually appropriated for the purpose of carrying out the several provisions of the act by which the board is constituted.

Twelve institutes were held during the past year, composed of 21 sessions, with a total attendance of 1,260. The amount appropriated for institute expenses was \$600, and the entire cost was \$620. Twelve speakers were upon the State lecture force, all of whom were members of the faculty of the State agricultural college or of the experiment station force. The dates, places, and programmes are arranged by the director. Twenty-five hundred copies of reports of the proceedings were printed and distributed.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Population, 1,340,316. Total number of homes, 269,864. Number of farm homes, 152,993. Per cent of farm homes, 56.7. Approximate population in farm homes, 759,959.

Director of institutes.—J. S. Newman, Professor of Agriculture, Clemson Agricultural College.

In 1887 the legislature of South Carolina made it obligatory upon the board of agriculture to hold farmers' institutes. A few were held under the provisions of that act. Several years later Clemson Agricultural College was established, and the duties of the board of agriculture, so far as related to the holding of farmers' institutes, were devolved upon the board of trustees of Clemson Agricultural College.

In the Revised Statutes of South Carolina for 1893, section 1132, paragraph 10, the law reads:

They [the board of trustees of Clemson Agricultural College] shall have power to hold agricultural conventions composed of delegates from each county of the State. * * * ; and to conduct farmers' institutes at such times and places as may appear expedient, and they are authorized to use such parts of funds under their control as may be necessary to meet the expenses of conducting such institutes.

Institutes, therefore, are held under authority granted to the board of trustees of Clemson Agricultural College. A committee of this board makes out the programme for the year and appoints an officer to take charge of the work of conducting the meetings. The rule adopted by the board is to require that an invitation shall be received from not less than fifteen farmers in a locality before an institute will be granted, and it is also required that those desiring institutes must have their petitions in the hands of the president on or before the 10th day of June. These petitions must designate a suitable place for holding the institute, and the locality will be expected to provide

either a suitable building or seats in some grove for the comfortable accommodation of those who attend the institute. The director appoints the dates at which the institutes will be held, giving due notice to the petitioners in each locality; thereupon they are expected to advertise the meeting throughout the territory which the institute is to reach. The appropriation for expenses is made by the trustees of the agricultural college from the college and station funds.

Thirty-three institutes were held during the past year, 32 being one-day institutes and 1 three-day. The total attendance was 8,690. Fifteen lecturers were upon the State institute force. Nine were contributed by the agricultural college and 6 by the experiment station. The expenses of the institutes amounted to \$600. A round-up institute, extending over 12 sessions, was held at the agricultural college, having a total attendance of about 1,500 persons.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Population, 401,570. Total number of homes, 83,536. Number of farm homes, 51,937. Per cent of farm homes, 62.2. Approximate population in farm homes, 249,776.

There has been no appropriation made for farmers' institutes in South Dakota, and consequently no institutes were held during the past year. An effort will be made to secure an appropriation for institute work at the next meeting of the legislature.

TENNESSEE.

Population, 2,020,615. Total number of homes, 402,536. Number of farm homes, 226,027. Per cent of farm homes, 56.2. Approximate population in farm homes, 1,135,585.

Director of institutes.—W. W. Ogilvie, Commissioner of Agriculture, Nashville.

An appropriation was made by the legislature to the department of agriculture to be used by the commissioner for institute purposes. The commissioner of agriculture selects the lecturers, arranges the programmes, and decides the times and places for holding institute meetings. Seventy-two institutes were held during last year; 20 were one-day, 50 were two-day, and 2 were three-day, with a total attendance of 8,300. The estimated number of sessions is 200. Institutes were held in about three-fourths of the counties. The amount appropriated was \$5,000, all of which was expended in institute work.

The State is divided into three distinct geographical sections—eastern, middle, and western Tennessee. Round-up institutes were held in all of these districts, with an aggregate attendance of about 300. No regular report of the institute proceedings is published, but abstracts of the several meetings are printed in the county papers.

TEXAS.

Population, 3,048,710. Total number of homes, 589,291. Number of farm homes, 341,889. Per cent of farm homes, 58. Approximate population in farm homes, 1,768,251.

Director of institutes.—J. W. Carson, College Station.

The control of the farmers' institute work in Texas is in the hands of the board of directors of the agricultural and mechanical college. Until this year the institutes were held under the direction of an organization known as the Texas Farmers' Institute. The expenses were met by an agricultural paper that paid the salary of a director of institutes and such other expenses as were incurred in carrying on the work.

The legislature of Texas in 1903 made an appropriation of \$5,400 to the agricultural and mechanical college for farmers' institute purposes for two years. The past year, therefore, is the first in which the State funds were available, and also the first in which this institution has had direction of the work. A member of the faculty was appointed by the board of directors of the college to take charge of organizing and conducting the institutes.

During the year the director has organized about 150 institutes in the several counties, and also a large number of truck growers' associations. The director and the president of the college arrange the dates, places, and programmes for institute meetings. All of the local expenses are met by the citizens of the community in which the institute is held, including very frequently the entertainment of the State lecturers. One hundred and forty-four institutes were held during the year; 140 of these were one-day institutes, and 4 were two-day institutes. The total number of sessions was 178, and the attendance 15,130. There were 34 lecturers on the State force, 23 of whom were supplied by the agricultural college and experiment station, who contributed 284 days of time. The cost of the institutes for the year was \$3,950. Twenty-seven hundred dollars of this was contributed by the State and the balance from an appropriation made by the United States Department of Agriculture out of the boll-weevil appropriation, to be expended under the supervision of the president of the college as collaborator. The main object in making this appropriation was to use the farmers' institute as a means of acquainting the farmers with the most approved agricultural cotton methods, with a view to aiding them in making a cotton crop in spite of the boll weevil, and to induce them to adopt up-to-date methods of farming. The correspondent reports that—

The localities which seem to be most in need of the service of institutes were carefully selected and distributed over the State, with a view of reaching the greatest number of people. Every device for giving notice of the meetings and for securing a large attendance was employed. Where institutes had already

been organized the service of their members was enlisted, personal letters were written to county officials, to editors of county papers, to prominent, wide-awake farmers residing in the communities, and programmes giving time and places of meetings and list of speakers and subjects were issued. The industrial departments of the various lines of railway along which meetings were held were approached and they readily gave their hearty assistance to the work. In most cases they furnished transportation to the speakers, and in some instances placed private cars at their disposal, and frequently did extensive advertising. The press of the State, daily and weekly papers, rendered invaluable service in giving notice of meetings and in making satisfactory reports of the proceedings.

County organizations are formed under a constitution and by-laws suggested by the State director. By the terms of this constitution the local societies agree to meet once each month for the discussion of agricultural questions. The special topics discussed during the past season were diversification, cotton and cotton insect pests, and swine and sheep growing. Two round-up institutes were held, at which 1,250 persons were in attendance. The publishing and distributing of 10,000 copies of the institute proceedings is contemplated.

There has also been organized in this State a farmers' boys' progressive league, intended to reach the boys and girls out upon the farms and to assist them in the higher forms of agricultural life and practice. Any boy or girl between the ages of 14 and 20 living on the farms or ranches of the Southwest can become a member, and will be entitled to certain privileges which the constitution of the league provides. For the present they are engaged in cultivating crops the seeds for which were furnished by the Texas Farmers' Congress. A report of their work is made to the county farmers' institute, and prizes are offered for products that are specially meritorious.

UTAH.

Population, 276,749. Total number of homes, 56,196. Number of farm homes, 19,529. Per cent of farm homes, 34.8. Approximate population in farm homes, 96,308.

Director of institutes.—John A. Widtsoe, Director Agricultural Experiment Station, Logan.

Farmers' institutes in Utah are by law under the direction of the trustees of the agricultural college, who, "with the advice of the faculty of said college, are hereby authorized and required to hold institutes for the instruction of the citizens of this State in the various branches of agriculture." There must be held at least one institute in each county during each school year, at such times and at such places as the trustees and faculty of the agricultural college may direct. They are authorized to make such rules and regulations as they deem proper for organizing and conducting institutes, and may employ an agent or agents to perform such work in connection with the faculty of the college. The sum of \$1,500 is annually appropri-

ated, to be expended by the board of trustees for institute purposes. Under the provisions of this act it is made the duty of those conducting the institutes to encourage and assist in the organization of local agricultural societies. A course of instruction must be so arranged as to "present to those in attendance the results of the most recent investigations in theoretical and practical agriculture." Fifty-nine institutes were held during the year, consisting of 65 sessions. All were two-day institutes, excepting three, which were three-day. The total attendance was 12,000, and the entire cost \$1,500, not including the salary of the State director. Nineteen lecturers were upon the State institute force, all of whom were members of the college faculty or of the experiment station staff. Five thousand copies of the reports of proceedings are printed and distributed. A committee of the faculty, under the direction of the president, arranges for all institute work. The dates, places, and programmes are fixed by this committee. All the local expenses incurred in holding meetings are paid out of the State appropriation.

VERMONT.

Population, 343,641. Total number of homes, 81,462. Number of farm homes, 32,871. Per cent of farm homes, 40.4. Approximate population of farm homes, 138,830.

Director of institutes.—C. J. Bell, Secretary State Board of Agriculture, Hardwick.

The farmers' institute work of Vermont is under the control of the State board of agriculture. This board is composed of the governor, the president of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College, and three other persons appointed by the governor. They hold office for two years. The board is required to "hold one meeting in each county annually, and others if deemed expedient, and may employ lecturers, essayists, or other aid in conducting said meetings, managing its affairs generally and discharging its duties. At such meetings it shall present subjects for discussion, and, among other topics, forestry, tree planting, roads and road making."

Forty-eight institutes were held during the year, consisting of 125 sessions. Ten thousand persons were in attendance. Eight State lecturers were engaged in giving instruction. Five thousand dollars was appropriated by the State for meeting the expenses, and of this \$3,350 was used. The board publishes annually 3,000 copies of its reports, which includes the proceedings of the farmers' institutes. The dates, places, and programmes for institutes are arranged by the State director, who is also secretary of the State board of agriculture. The free use of hall is required to be provided by the community, the State board defraying the other local expenses. Three members of the faculty of the agricultural college assisted in giving instruction.

VIRGINIA.

Population, 1,854,184. Total number of homes, 364,517. Number of farm homes, 170,412. Per cent of farm homes, 46.8. Approximate population in farm homes, 867,758.

Director of institutes.—G. W. Koiner, Commissioner of Agriculture, Richmond.

Under an act of the legislature of 1893 the board of agriculture of the State of Virginia is required to hold "farmers' institutes at such times and at such places throughout the State as it may deem necessary for the advancement of agricultural knowledge and the improvement of agricultural methods and practices, and publish and distribute such papers and addresses read or made at these institutes as promise to be of value to the farming interests."

The duty of arranging for and conducting farmers' institutes is placed in the hands of the secretary of the board. The only data that it has been possible to secure respecting the institute work in this State is to the effect that 50 counties were visited last year, and the amount of money expended was \$3,500. Three or four lecturers attended every institute. The average attendance at the institutes is about 200.

WASHINGTON.

Population, 518,103. Total number of homes, 113,086. Number of farm homes, 33,931. Per cent of farm homes, 30. Approximate population in farm homes, 155,430.

Director of institutes.—E. A. Bryan, President Washington Agricultural College and School of Science, Pullman.

The law of the State of Washington in defining the purpose of the Washington Agricultural College and School of Science declares that "one of the objects of the State college shall be to hold farmers' institutes at such times and places and under such regulations as the board of regents may determine." An act of the legislature of 1903 requires "that at least one institute shall be held in each county of the State in each year." Fifty-seven institutes were held last year. Twelve were one-day, 44 were two-day, and 1 was three-day. The total number of sessions was 259, and the attendance is given at 15,922. The amount appropriated for institute purposes by the State was \$2,500. Twelve speakers are upon the State institute force. Eight of these are from the faculty of the agricultural college and the staff of the experiment station. The president of the college is the superintendent of farmers' institutes, but the dean of agriculture is the field agent and has direct control of the execution of the work. No regular report of the institute proceedings is published, but an institute bulletin is annually prepared and distributed for information.

A round-up or general meeting was held at the time of the meeting of the State Dairy Association. Two hundred and fifty were present

and six sessions of conference were held. County institute organizations have been established throughout the State, which are intrusted with the duty of making local arrangements for institute meetings.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Population, 958,800. Total number of homes, 186,291. Number of farm homes, 94,566. Per cent of farm homes, 50.8. Approximate population in farm homes, 487,070.

Director of institutes.—J. B. Garvin, Assistant Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, Charleston.

The law of West Virginia places the control of the farmers' institutes in the hands of the State board of agriculture. Under this act the board is required to "promote and encourage as far as practicable the holding of farmers' institutes, the organization of agricultural and horticultural societies and other associations in the interest of agriculture in the several counties of the State." It is directed to "hold farmers' institutes for the instruction of the farmers of the State in the various branches of agriculture. Such institutes shall be held at such times and places in each year as the said board may direct. The said board shall make such orders and regulations as it may deem proper for organizing and conducting such institutes, and may employ an agent or agents to perform such work in connection therewith as they may deem best." The course of instruction in the institutes shall be so "arranged as to present to those in attendance the results of the most recent investigations in theoretical and practical farming."

Ninety-seven institutes were held last year. Twenty were one-day and 77 were two-day, together comprising 386 sessions. Twelve thousand and ninety-five persons were in attendance. Twenty-three lecturers were upon the State force, 4 of whom were members of the agricultural college faculty and experiment station staff, who contributed thirty-four days of their time. The amount expended for meeting the expenses of the institutes for the year was \$3,456.

There is no law regulating the formation of local institute associations, but the board of agriculture has had prepared a form of constitution and set of by-laws, which were printed in the institute bulletin, with the recommendation that they be adopted by local societies in the several counties. The director of institutes is appointed by the State board of agriculture for a period of two years. The board arranges the dates of the institutes and assigns two of its members to be present at each. The reports of the proceedings of the institutes are required to be sent in to the secretary of the board and are printed in an agricultural periodical issued under the direction of the State board of agriculture.

WISCONSIN.

Population, 2,069,042. Total number of homes, 436,063. Number of farm homes, 169,531. Per cent of farm homes, 39.8. Approximate population in farm homes, 823,478.

Director of institutes.—George McKerrow, Madison.

The board of regents of the State university is authorized by the law of Wisconsin to "hold institutes for the instruction of citizens of the State in the various branches of agriculture. Such institutes shall be held at such times and at such places as said board may direct. The said board shall make such rules and regulations as it may deem proper for organizing and conducting such institutes, and may employ an agent or agents to perform such work in connection therewith as they may deem best."

One hundred and one institutes were held during the year. One hundred of these were two-day and 1 was three-day, aggregating 512 sessions. The total attendance was 52,000. Thirty lecturers were upon the State teaching force. The amount appropriated for institute expenses was \$12,000. Sixty thousand copies of the farmers' institute bulletin, containing the proceedings of the institutes, were published and distributed. The local expenses of the institutes are provided for by the citizens of the community in which the institute is held. The meetings are placed upon request of the various localities. Petitions are sent in to the director of institutes and through these meetings are granted in the discretion of the State director. The arranging of the dates, places, and programmes is in the hands of the institute director, and announcements of the times, places, and speakers are made about one month in advance of the institute season. Special topics for discussion last year were economical feeding, dairy cows, care of milk, tillage, corn, clover, and fertility. The institute director is elected by the board of regents of the university, nominated by the president of the university and dean of the agricultural college, and recommended by the farm committee. He takes a place regularly on the programme as a lecturer, and is in the field during the entire season in which institutes are held. The annual farmers' institute bulletin is a 320-page handbook of practical agriculture. A round-up institute was held extending over 11 sessions, with an attendance of 2,350. The papers and discussions at this meeting are edited and published and make up the material used in the preparation of the annual bulletin or handbook. A number of independent institutes were held, with an estimated attendance of from 2,000 to 3,000 persons.

WYOMING.

Population, 92,531. Total number of homes, 20,116. Number of farm homes, 5,939. Per cent of farm homes, 29.5. Approximate population in farm homes, 27,296.

Director of institutes.—B. C. Buffum, Director Agricultural Experiment Station, Laramie.

Farmers' institutes have not been generally organized throughout Wyoming, the work during the past year consisting in a course of lectures delivered at the university, to which farmers all over the State were invited. The attendance was very satisfactory, and it is expected that the coming legislature will provide for the maintenance of a farmers' institute system by which institutes can be held in the various districts of the State.

Number of institutes held and the approximate attendance during the year ended June 30, 1904.

State or Territory.	Number of one-day institutes.	Number of two-day institutes.	Number of three or more day institutes.	Total.	Total number of sessions.	Total attendance.
Alabama	24			24	49	3,639
Alaska ^a						
Arizona			1	1	15	600
Arkansas ^a						
California	62	49	2	113	380	43,680
Colorado	11	2	2	15	36	1,660
Connecticut	18			18	36	2,500
Delaware	18			18	42	3,436
Florida	14	1		15	32	1,605
Georgia	32	1	1	34	68	7,000
Hawaii	4			4	8	200
Idaho		14	3	17	74	3,100
Illinois		63	42	105	609	84,681
Indiana	10	165		175	832	59,189
Indian Territory ^a						
Iowa		70		70	^b 350	^b 17,750
Kansas	30	27	1	58		14,432
Kentucky		4		4	8	1,200
Louisiana	39			39	79	12,000
Maine	37			37	79	5,473
Maryland		23		23	71	3,250
Massachusetts	104			104	125	11,039
Michigan	218	73	1	292	812	52,236
Minnesota	129	25		154	378	46,210
Mississippi	105	2		107	214	11,326
Missouri	141	5	1	147	311	30,220
Montana	40	4		44	81	4,500
Nebraska	43	49	4	96	330	25,097
Nevada	3	1		4	10	453
New Hampshire	16	2		18	38	3,400
New Jersey	15	14	1	30	119	4,500
New Mexico	3	1		4	9	160
New York	100	163	4	267	1,154	64,347
North Carolina	31	3	1	35	71	8,411
North Dakota	23	23		46	151	13,567
Ohio		245		245	1,225	75,360
Oklahoma	28	22	2	52	129	5,200
Oregon	8	6		14	46	4,500
Pennsylvania	59	144	1	204	805	70,380
Porto Rico ^a						
Rhode Island	12			12	21	1,260
South Carolina	32		1	33		8,690
South Dakota ^a						
Tennessee	20	50	2	72	^b 200	8,300
Texas	140	4		144	178	15,130
Utah	56		3	59	65	12,000
Vermont	48			48	125	10,000
Virginia	^b 50			^b 50	^b 100	^b 10,000
Washington	12	44	1	57	259	15,922
West Virginia	20	77		97	386	12,065
Wisconsin		100	1	101	512	52,000
Wyoming ^a						
Total	1,755	1,476	75	3,306	10,622	841,698

^a No institutes held.

^b Estimated.

Financial statistics of the farmers' institutes for the year ended June 30, 1904.

State or Territory.	Funds appropriated.		Cost.		Appropriations for the season of 1904-5.
	State.	College and other funds.	Total cost.	Cost per session.	
Alabama		\$600.00	^b \$600.00	\$12.24	\$600.00
Alaska ^a					
Arizona		50.00	^b 50.00	3.33	
Arkansas ^a					
California	\$6,000.00	1,234.08	^b 7,234.08	19.00	7,234.00
Colorado		517.25	^b 517.25	14.37	
Connecticut	200.00		^b 200.00	5.55	
Delaware	750.00		750.00	18.00	750.00
Florida		1,240.00	1,240.00	38.75	
Georgia		1,000.00	1,000.00	14.70	1,000.00
Hawaii		30.25	^b 30.25	3.78	
Idaho	1,000.00		^b 1,000.00	13.51	1,000.00
Illinois	17,650.00	523.79	18,173.79	29.84	17,650.00
Indiana	10,000.00		10,000.00	12.00	10,000.00
Indian Territory ^a					
Iowa	7,425.00		4,737.00	13.53	7,425.00
Kansas	2,000.00		^b 1,541.47		2,000.00
Kentucky	500.00		^b 500.00	62.50	5,000.00
Louisiana	2,000.00		^b 2,156.00	27.29	2,000.00
Maine	2,500.00		^b 2,500.00	31.62	2,500.00
Maryland	4,000.00		4,000.00	56.33	6,000.00
Massachusetts	1,530.00		^b 1,530.49	12.24	2,700.00
Michigan	8,000.00	1,825.00	9,825.00	12.00	9,325.00
Minnesota	18,000.00		18,000.00	47.61	18,000.00
Mississippi	1,500.00	225.10	^b 1,725.10	8.00	3,000.00
Missouri	5,000.00		5,000.00	16.00	5,000.00
Montana	4,000.00		^b 3,000.00	37.00	4,000.00
Nebraska	6,000.00		5,555.57	16.83	6,000.00
Nevada		83.00	^b 83.00	8.30	
New Hampshire	1,588.73		^b 1,588.73	41.80	1,500.00
New Jersey	1,800.00		1,800.00	15.12	1,800.00
New Mexico		23.50	^b 28.50	3.16	
New York	20,000.00		18,970.00	16.43	20,000.00
North Carolina	800.00		^b 850.00	11.97	1,400.00
North Dakota	4,068.06	305.00	4,373.06	28.96	4,000.00
Ohio	16,747.62	832.94	^b 17,580.56	14.35	16,750.00
Oklahoma	300.00	700.00	^b 1,000.00	7.75	300.00
Oregon		350.00	^b 350.00	7.60	500.00
Pennsylvania	20,500.00		18,000.00	22.36	20,500.00
Porto Rico ^a					
Rhode Island	600.00		^b 620.00	29.52	
South Carolina		600.00	^b 600.00		600.00
South Dakota ^a					
Tennessee	5,000.00		5,000.00	25.00	5,000.00
Texas	2,700.00	1,250.00	3,950.00	22.19	15,130.00
Utah	1,500.00		^b 1,500.00	23.00	1,500.00
Vermont	5,000.00		3,350.00	26.80	5,000.00
Virginia	3,500.00		3,500.00	^c 35.00	^c 3,500.00
Washington	2,500.00		^b 2,500.00	9.65	2,500.00
West Virginia	4,556.71		^b 4,556.71	11.80	
Wisconsin	12,000.00		12,000.00	23.43	12,000.00
Wyoming					
Total	201,216.12	11,394.91	203,066.56	910.21	223,164.00

^aNo institutes held.

^bSalary of director and of college and experiment station speakers not included.

^cEstimated.

Comparative statement of farmers' institutes.

State or Ter- ritory.	Appropriations.			Number of sessions		Number of insti- tutes.			Attendance.		
	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.
Alabama.....	\$600	\$600	\$600	50	49	24	22	24	2,166	2,618	3,639
Alaska ^a											
Arizona.....		60	50	20	15	2	2	1	350	1,000	600
Arkansas ^a											
California.....	4,000	4,000	7,234	254	380	63	60	113	20,000	20,000	43,680
Colorado.....		385	517	20	36	15	10	15		1,300	1,660
Connecticut.....		700	200	25	36	12	9	18	5,000	4,000	2,500
Delaware.....	600	800	750	67	42	15	28	18	3,055	4,800	3,436
Florida.....	2,500	2,500		42	32	22	21	15	3,300	2,900	1,605
Georgia.....		1,000	1,000	32	68		15	34		3,500	7,000
Hawaii.....		35	30	4	8	4	4	4	180	160	200
Idaho.....	500	1,000	1,000	75	74	50	17	17	17,000	2,550	3,100
Illinois.....	18,150	18,150	18,173		609	110	108	105	39,187	42,876	84,681
Indiana.....	10,000	10,000	10,000	858	832	201	181	175	40,000	73,653	59,189
Indian Ter. ^a											
Iowa.....	7,425	7,425	7,425	348	^b 350	65	64	70	6,500	17,750	^b 17,750
Kansas.....	2,000	2,000	2,000	204		102	92	58	32,450	38,085	14,432
Kentucky.....		1,200	500		8		8	4	1,600	2,000	1,200
Louisiana.....	2,000	2,000	2,000	134	79	38	50	39	7,500	13,245	12,000
Maine.....	3,500	3,000	2,500	83	79	37	40	37	5,920	5,846	5,473
Maryland.....	4,000	4,000	4,000	116	71	36	40	23	1,500	11,222	3,250
Massachusetts.....		2,000	1,530	154	125	128	120	104	2,176	12,487	11,039
Michigan.....	7,500	7,500	9,825	885	812	255	284	292	101,000	53,037	52,236
Minnesota.....	16,500	16,500	18,000	238	378	69	100	154	27,205	35,171	46,210
Mississippi.....	1,500	1,500	1,725	122	214	40	58	107	8,000	10,000	11,326
Missouri.....	4,000	4,000	5,000		311	104	127	147	10,000	25,400	30,220
Montana.....	2,000	2,000	4,000	32	81	17	16	44	1,200	600	4,500
Nebraska.....	4,000	4,000	6,000	268	330	86	65	96	25,800	25,000	25,097
Nevada.....		120	83	18	10	1	3	4		983	453
New Hampshire.....		1,000	1,588	36	38	40	18	18	4,000	6,300	3,400
New Jersey.....	600	2,000	1,800	119	119	17	31	30	5,000	6,850	4,500
New Mexico.....		125	28	13	9		3	4		375	160
New York.....	20,000	20,000	20,000	1,363	1,154	269	312	267	94,688	138,528	64,347
North Carolina.....	322	600	850	25	71	17	15	35	1,700	1,525	8,411
North Dakota.....	1,500	1,500	4,000	67	151	27	19	46	9,967	2,655	13,567
Ohio.....	16,784	16,981	16,747	1,250	1,225	278	263	245	94,655	81,752	75,360
Oklahoma.....		1,000	1,000	36	129	11	29	52	1,150		5,200
Oregon.....		300	350	60	46	19	20	14	3,335	4,000	4,500
Pennsylvania.....	15,000	15,000	20,500	831	805	189	327	204	144,431	112,550	70,380
Porto Rico ^a											
Rhode Island.....		44	600	1	21	1	1	12	30	20	1,260
South Carolina.....	1,051	1,150	600	50		31	50	33	10,100	14,390	8,690
South Dakota ^a											
Tennessee.....	2,016	2,500	5,000		^b 200		40	72		10,000	8,300
Texas.....		2,100	3,950	180	178		64	144		5,376	15,130
Utah.....	1,500	1,500	1,500	40	65	44	40	59		3,200	12,000
Vermont.....	4,000	5,000	5,000	108	125	50	41	48	10,000	16,400	10,000
Virginia.....			3,500	144	^b 100	47	72	^b 50	14,100	18,000	^b 10,000
Washington.....		2,500	2,500		259	31	12	57	1,500	1,800	15,922
West Virginia.....	5,000	5,451	4,556	632	386	75	153	97	15,000	15,750	12,065
Wisconsin.....	12,000	12,000	12,000	566	512	122	120	101	48,800	55,000	52,000
Wyoming ^a											
Total.....	170,548	187,226	210,211	9,570	10,622	2,764	3,179	3,306	819,545	904,654	841,696

^a No institutes.^b Estimated.

Number of lecturers employed by the State directors of farmers' institutes during the year ended June 30, 1904.

State or Territory.	Total number of lecturers on the State force.	Number of members of agricultural college and experiment station staffs engaged in institute work.	Number of days contributed to institute work by the agricultural college and experiment station staffs.	Total number of days of institutes held during the year.	Reports of proceedings.	
					Published.	Number of copies.
Alabama	9	7	-----	24	No	-----
Alaska ^a	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Arizona	3	3	15	14	No	-----
Arkansas ^a	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
California	20	10	340	166	Yes	12,500
Colorado	11	12	48	21	No	-----
Connecticut	29	12	-----	18	No	5,000
Delaware	14	2	18	18	Yes	5,000
Florida	19	2	18	16	Yes	3,000
Georgia	8	8	52	37	Yes	2,000
Hawaii	9	4	8	4	Yes	1,000
Idaho	11	5	65	37	Yes	5,000
Illinois	82	17	-----	252	Yes	20,000
Indiana	46	9	12	340	Yes	600
Indian Territory ^a	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Iowa	-----	-----	-----	140	No	-----
Kansas	19	18	336	87	No	-----
Kentucky	13	4	4	8	Yes	8,000
Louisiana	16	12	55	39	Yes	3,000
Maine	20	3	6	37	Yes	6,000
Maryland	16	3	5	46	Yes	(b)
Massachusetts	78	-----	-----	104	No	-----
Michigan	54	13	66	367	Yes	9,000
Minnesota	13	-----	-----	179	Yes	30,000
Mississippi	17	21	48	109	No	-----
Missouri	26	13	-----	154	Yes	7,000
Montana	18	18	-----	48	Yes	5,000
Nebraska	26	10	52	153	No	-----
Nevada	6	7	32	5	Yes	1,000
New Hampshire	16	4	11	20	Yes	2,000
New Jersey	10	2	-----	46	No	-----
New Mexico	9	15	21	5	No	-----
New York	63	20	192	438	Yes	25,000
North Carolina	10	7	90	40	Yes	27,000
North Dakota	10	4	20	69	Yes	10,000
Ohio	33	-----	-----	490	Yes	20,000
Oklahoma	8	6	48	78	No	-----
Oregon	9	4	35	20	No	-----
Pennsylvania	58	2	62	350	Yes	31,600
Porto Rico ^a	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Rhode Island	12	12	24	12	Yes	2,500
South Carolina	10	15	30	35	No	-----
South Dakota ^a	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Tennessee	6	-----	-----	126	No	-----
Texas	16	23	284	148	Yes	10,000
Utah	10	19	120	65	Yes	5,000
Vermont	24	3	-----	48	Yes	3,000
Virginia	6	-----	-----	c 50	-----	-----
Washington	12	8	-----	103	No	-----
West Virginia	23	4	34	174	Yes	10,000
Wisconsin	25	-----	-----	103	Yes	60,000
Wyoming ^a	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total	953	361	2,131	4,843	-----	329,200

^a No institutes.

^b Abstract mailed.

^c Estimated.

